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THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE

OF THE

STUART PERIOD

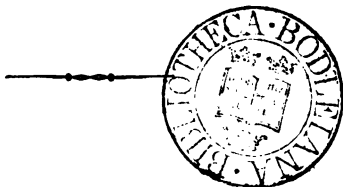
(TO THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM III. AND MARY II., 1689).

BY

J. DAVIES,

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

AUTHOR OF "MANUALS" OF GENESIS, EXODUS, JOSHUA, JUDGES, I. SAMUEL,
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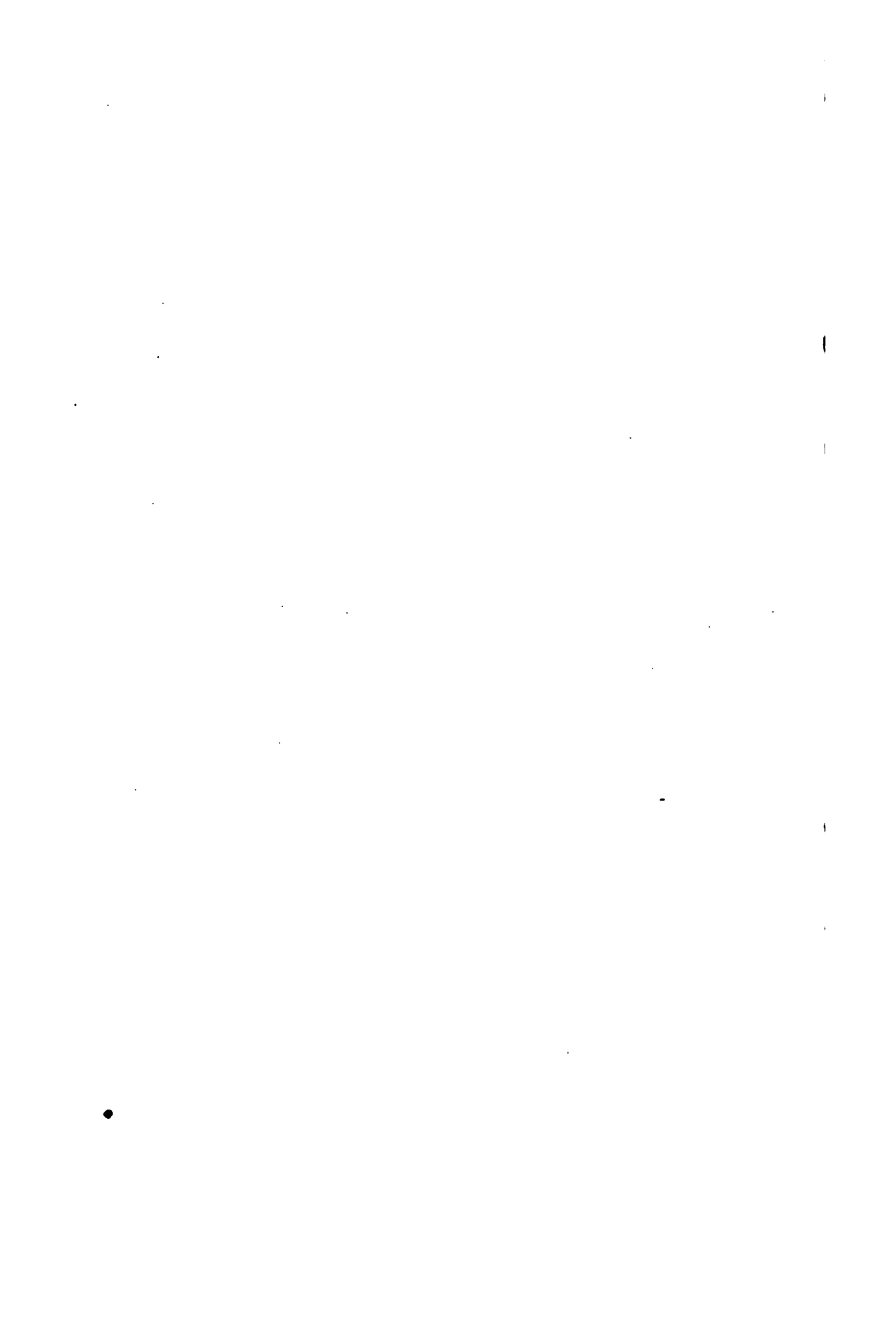
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HISTORY OF THE STUART PERIOD (to 1689).

JAMES I.

Dates of Birth, Accession, and Death.—1566 (at Edinburgh), 1603–1625 (at Theobalds, Herts,—of ague and gout, aggravated by his refusal to take medicine, and by unskilful treatment).

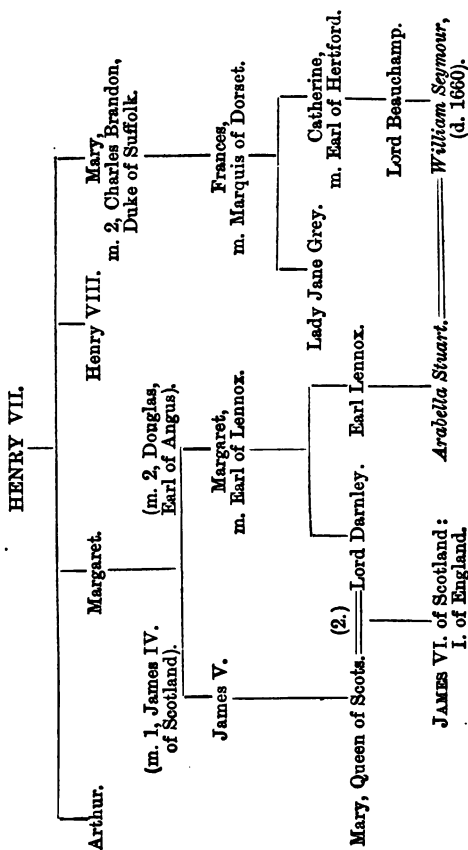
Descent.—Only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Lord Darnley.

The table on next page will show his,—and also Arabella Stuart's, and William Seymour's,—descent from Henry VII.

Married Anne, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark (d. 1619).

Issue.—Henry (a very accomplished and promising prince, died 1612)—Charles I.—Elizabeth (m. Frederick, Elector Palatine)—Robert and Mary (died young).

Claim to the Throne.—*Not good.* He was the nearest living lineal descendant of Henry VII., and consequently the hereditary successor to Elizabeth, the preceding sovereign ; but Parliament had granted Henry VIII. the power to regulate the succession, which he had done by a will ordering that, if Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth died childless, the crown should pass to the heirs of his younger sister Mary, Duchess of Suffolk—thus excluding the Scotch branch, descended from his elder sister Margaret, and to which James belonged.



The legal heir, at James's accession, was, according to Henry VIII.'s will, *William Seymour*, who was the nearest living representative of the Suffolk family.

The crowns of England and Scotland were united in James, who thus became the *First King of Great Britain*: the complete union of the two kingdoms was not, however, effected till 1707, by the ACT OF UNION.

WARS.

1. In Aid of the Elector Palatine.—The Bohemian Protestants, having revolted from the Emperor Matthias, on account of his intolerance and unconstitutional government, would not own his successor, Ferdinand II., but made Frederick, the Elector Palatine, their sovereign. Austria and Spain allied to recover Bohemia for Ferdinand, and to drive Frederick from his own dominions. The English were eager to assist the Elector Palatine; but *James sent his son-in-law only 4000 troops.*

Frederick was defeated at the *Battle of Prague*, 1620, and soon after lost all his territory. The contest, however, lasted from 1618 to 1648, and is hence called the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. It was ended by the PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, which restored to the Elector the greater part of the Palatinate.

2. With Spain, 1624.—A marriage treaty had been arranged between Prince Charles and the Spanish Infanta. Buckingham induced James to allow him and the Prince to visit the Court of Spain *incogniti*, in order that Charles might see his future wife. Buckingham's haughty manners made him disliked by the Spaniards, and he, in revenge, prevailed upon Charles to break his engagement. At the next meeting of Parliament after their return to England, Buckingham so misrepresented matters to the Lords as to convey the impression that Spain had grossly insulted England. The result was a declaration of war. Large supplies were voted, and 12,000 troops, under Count Mansfield, were sent to the aid of the Elector Palatine. Half the number died in transit, owing to the overcrowding of the transports, so that, on reaching the Palatinate, Mansfield was obliged to remain passive and useless.

PLOTS AND REBELLIONS.

1. **The Main Plot, 1603.**—The chief *conspirators* were Lord Cobham, his brother George Brooke, and, perhaps, Sir Walter Raleigh. Their *object* appears to have been to raise Arabella Stuart to the throne, with the assistance of Spain.

2. **The Bye Plot, or "Surprising Treason," 1603.**—The chief *conspirators* were Sir Griffin Markham, a zealous Papist; Clarke and Watson, two Roman Catholic priests; George Brooke, who was thus engaged in this and in the "Main;" and Lord Grey. Their *object* was to seize James, and alter the Government,—the Roman Catholics engaged intending to obtain, as one of these changes, toleration for their sect.

Cecil knew of the progress of both plots, and, before any active steps were taken by the conspirators, he caused them to be arrested and tried. All were found guilty of high treason. Brooke, Clarke, and Watson were executed. Raleigh and the rest were kept in prison.

3. **The Gunpowder Plot, 1605.**—The chief *conspirators* were Robert Catesby, Thomas and Robert Winter, John and Christopher Wright, Sir Harry Percy, Rookwood, Grant, Bates, Sir Everard Digby, Francis Tresham, and Guido Fawkes. Three Papist priests—Garnet, Greenway, and Gerard—were privy to it. The *object* of the plot was to blow up James and his Parliament at their re-assembling, as the great step towards restoring Roman Catholicism.

Parliament was to have met in February. The conspirators took a house adjoining the Lords, which they commenced undermining. Parliament was, however, further prorogued till the autumn, and they accordingly ceased operations for a time. Meanwhile, a cellar under the House of Lords was to let; the conspirators took it, and stored in it thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, which they concealed by means of faggots. The 5th of November being finally fixed for the opening of Parliament, the following arrangements were made:—Fawkes was to fire the powder by a slow match, after lighting which he was to escape;—Percy was to obtain possession of Prince Charles, whom they meant to succeed his father;—and Digby and a party of his friends—assembled, on pretext

of hunt, at Dunchurch—were to proceed to Lord Harrington's seat, near Coventry, and seize the Princess Elizabeth.

At the end of October, Lord Monteagle received a letter (doubtless from Tresham, his brother-in-law) warning him to absent himself from the Parliament about to assemble, and using the significant words,—“They shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them.” When James read the letter, he at once grasped its import. On the morning of the 5th the cellar was searched. Fawkes was taken at the door, and all the preparations discovered.

As soon as the other conspirators heard of the arrest of Fawkes, they hastened to Dunchurch; but the gentlemen assembled there refused to join them. They then fled to Holbeach, where one of them had a house. Here they were attacked by the sheriffs of Warwick and Worcester. Rookwood, Thomas Winter, and Grant were taken;—Catesby, Percy, and the Wrights were shot;—Bates, Robert Winter, and Digby escaped, but were soon after captured.

Fawkes was meanwhile tortured, and, when he knew that his accomplices had betrayed themselves by their acts subsequent to his arrest, gave full information of the plot.

Digby, Rookwood, Fawkes, Grant, Bates, and the Winters were tried for high treason, condemned, and executed.

Of the priests, Gerard and Greenway escaped; but Garnet was taken, and executed as an accessory, though he pleaded that it was in the inviolable confidence of confession that he had gained a knowledge of the plot.

A Rising in the Midland Counties, 1607.—Under Reynolds (*alias* Captain Pouch),—to destroy new enclosures of land. Reynolds and others were taken, and executed as traitors.

JAMES'S PARLIAMENTS.

First, (1604-1611).—*Main Events* :—

A contest with James, in consequence of his denying their right of settling disputed elections. The Commons successfully upheld their prerogative.

The passing of harsh laws against Popish recusants. Roman Catholics were ordered to take an oath that they "abhorred, detested, and abjured as impious and heretical, the damnable doctrine that princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed, or murdered, by their subjects."

A consideration of a proposal by James to unite England and Scotland,—decided against, in consequence of the partiality shown by the King towards the Scots.

A protest against levying Custom-dues at the seaports, without the sanction of Parliament.

Second, (the "Addled Parliament"), 1614.

James wanted supplies, and was therefore compelled to assemble the Commons. In order to insure an obedient House, he employed persons, named "*undertakers*," to manipulate the elections in his favour. They failed, however. The House, on meeting, instead of granting supplies, began to discuss grievances, and James promptly dissolved it.

Third, (1621-1622).—*Main events* :—

A declaration against monopolies.

Sir Giles Mompesson impeached for abuse of his monopolies in making gold and silver thread, and in licensing taverns. He was found guilty, and unknighthed.

Lord Bacon impeached for receiving bribes in his office of Lord Chancellor. He was declared guilty, debarred from ever again occupying any official post, fined £40,000, and sentenced to imprisonment during James's pleasure.

Floyd, a Roman Catholic barrister, prosecuted in consequence of a harmless expression of sympathy with the Papists of Prague. He was sentenced to ride through London facing his horse's tail, to be pilloried, branded, whipped, fined, and imprisoned for life.

A contest with James, who denied their right to discuss affairs of State. The Commons entered on their Journals a declaration that "The liberties of Parliament are the undoubted birthright of the subjects of England; that all matters of debate are fit subjects for discussion there; that every member has a right to freedom of speech, and that no member can be lawfully imprisoned or molested for his conduct in Parliament, except by order of the House itself."

James tore this record out, dissolved Parliament, and

imprisoned Coke, Pym, and other independent members of the House.

Fourth, (1624—James's demise).—Main event:—

The Earl of Middlesex impeached for bribery and other abuses in his office of Lord Treasurer. He was found guilty, debarred from ever again sitting in Parliament, fined £50,000, and sentenced to imprisonment during James's pleasure.

TREATIES.

Peace with Spain and Austria, 1604.—James agreed no more to aid the people of the Netherlands.

ECCELESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

Millenary Petition, 1603.—The Puritans, encouraged by the fact that James had been brought up a Presbyterian, drew up the MILLENNARY PETITION,—so called from the expectation that 1000 clergymen would sign it, and actually bearing the names of 825. It asked for certain reforms in the Church service and ritual, and in the Ecclesiastical Courts. It was presented to James on his accession, and he promised early attention to the matter. The result was the

Hampton Court Conference, 1604.—Four Puritan clergymen headed by Dr J. Reynolds, and sixteen of the other side led by Whitgift, represented the two parties in the Church; the Privy Council, and many of the Court, were present also. The Conference lasted three days.

The main objections which the Puritans urged, at the Conference, against the Church service and ritual, were two—

1. The use of the words *Priest* and *Absolution*; of the cross in Baptism; of the surplice and cap; and of the ring in marriage.

2. Confirmation; the private celebration of the Sacraments, in consequence of the allowal of which laymen and females took upon themselves to baptize; questioning infants at Baptism; bowing at the name of Jesus; and reading the Apocrypha.

James sat as president of the Conference, and took the part of the majority,—insulting the Puritans by assertions of their ignorance, and by charges of disloyalty: in conse-

quence, the latter gained little by the assembly. The results were:—

1. *Some alterations were made in the Book of Common Prayer.*—The Rubric for Private Baptism was worded so as to exclude all but the clergy from administering it; the Prayer for the Royal Family, some of the special Thanksgivings following the Litany, and the *Doctrine of the Sacraments in the Catechism*, were added.

2. At Dr Reynold's suggestion, a *New Translation of the Scriptures* was decided upon.

3. The number of the High Commission Court judges was reduced.

A Proclamation issued, by James, against religious innovations, 1604.

Canons, 1604,—framed by Convocation, and pronouncing excommunicate those who left the Church of England, or took exception to any part of the Book of Common Prayer. This led to the suspension of 1500 clergymen.

The Translation of the Bible, 1606-1610.—Fifty-four eminent scholars were chosen for the work; but only forty-seven were actually engaged in it. Among the principal of these were Dr J. Reynolds, Dr Andrews (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), Sir Henry Saville, and William Bedwell. They took the Bishop's Bible as their basis, and, making Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge the seats of their toil, met at intervals to compare notes.

This new translation was published in 1611, under James's authority, and is hence called **The Authorised Version.**

Two Unitarians burned, 1612,—the last persons executed in England for their religious principles.

The Book of Sports, 1618,—allowing to men and women all kinds of sports, amusements, and revelry, after divine worship on the Sabbath, and to women the practice of decorating the churches with rushes, according to custom. This measure was, professedly, intended to convince the people that Protestantism was not ungenial and harsh. But it was, really, a device of the dominant High Church party, whose tendencies were decidedly Popish, to win over the people to their side.

Mild treatment of Roman Catholics—at the close of James's reign. The object was to please Spain, whose Infanta Prince Charles was engaged to marry.

**INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND
IMPROVEMENTS.**

Logarithms invented, by Napier of Merchiston, about 1614.

Circulation of the Blood discovered by Dr William Harvey, 1619.

First Newspaper, the *Weekly News*, published, 1622.

Farthings coined.—The first copper money issued in England.

COMMERCE AND COLONISATION.

The Merchant Adventurers' Company received fresh charters, giving them the monopoly of exporting woollens to Germany and the Netherlands.

The Levant Company was incorporated, for trade with Turkey, Persia, &c.

James Town, Virginia, was founded by a colony sent out by a London company, to which James granted a charter. The enterprise succeeded, owing to the growing of tobacco, and Virginia received a regular constitution, 1621.

The East India Company established factories at Surat, and elsewhere, and received their first powers of governing, being authorised by James to punish their foreign *employés*, 1624.

The Russian Company obtained a charter for fishing in the Northern Seas.

New Plymouth founded by the "Pilgrim Fathers," 1620.—One hundred and twenty Independents, who had been living at Leyden, out of the way of persecution, sailed from Plymouth, in the *Mayflower* of 180 tons. They reached America, after a tedious passage, and anchored in Cape Cod Harbour: having fixed on a suitable site, they founded the town of New Plymouth. This may be regarded as *the origin of New England*.

Bahamas and Barbadoes colonised.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Ulster Colonised, 1611.—Large grants of land were made on easy terms,—London receiving a considerable

tract, on condition of spending £20,000 on it, and building two towns (Londonderry and Coleraine). It was contemplated to maintain an army in Ulster; and, to meet that expense, the title of "*Baronet*" was instituted, and sold for £1095. Two hundred was to be the maximum; but only one hundred were created.

The army was not sent, and James had the money.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Germany.	Spain.	Popes.
HENRY IV.	RODOLPH II.	PHILIP III.	CLEMENT VIII.
LOUIS XIII.	MATTHIAS.	PHILIP IV.	LEO XI.
	FERDINAND II.		PAUL V.
			GREGORY XV.
			URBAN VIII.

CHARLES I.

Dates.—1600 (at Dunfermline), 1625–1649 (executed at Whitehall).

Descent.—Second, but eldest surviving, son of James I.

Married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France (d. 1669).

Issue.—Charles II.—Mary (m. William, Prince of Orange)—James II.—Henrietta Maria (m. Philip, Duke of Orleans)—Henry and two daughters (died young).

Claim.—*Not good*, since William Seymour, the legal heir under Henry VIII.'s will, was still living; but his father's undisturbed possession of the crown gave Charles a better right to it than James himself had.

WARS.

1. **An Expedition against Spain, 1625.**—Charles's first Parliament having refused to grant the funds necessary for carrying on the war with Spain, he raised by illegal means sufficient money to equip eighty ships, which were sent, under Lord Wimbledon's command, to seize several valuable galleons lying in Cadiz harbour, and to intercept those homeward-bound. The Spanish vessels escaped, and the expedition consequently failed. Peace was made with Spain in 1630.

2. With France, 1627-1630.

Cause.—obscure: Buckingham appears to have urged Charles to it.

Events.—Buckingham undertook an *expedition to relieve* the Huguenots of *Rochelle*, who were besieged by Richelieu. He landed on the Island of Rhé, but, failing in an attack on the main fort, abandoned the enterprise, with immense loss of men, 1627.

Next year, while Buckingham was at Portsmouth organising another expedition for the same purpose, he was assassinated by Felton.

Earl Lindsey succeeded him, and made a fruitless effort to raise the siege of Rochelle, which capitulated soon after.

Peace was made with France in 1630.

The Civil War, (called by the Royalists "The Great Rebellion"), 1642-1648.

Cause.—Charles's tyrannical and unconstitutional government, which, from the commencement of his reign, had been gradually alienating his people from him, and preparing them for hostile measures. The events that brought matters to a crisis, and were the *immediate cause* of the war, were as follows:—

Early in 1642 *Charles*, in order to overawe the refractory Commons, *demanding the surrender of six of the most troublesome members*, on a charge of treason. They were not given up, and on the following day the King *came to the house*, accompanied by a considerable number of armed men, *to seize them*. They were, however, designedly absent.

This violation of the constitution so alarmed *the Commons*, that when, a short time after, Charles sent from Hampton, whither he had retired, to ask them to formulate their demands, they *requested* the control of the Tower, the royal fortresses, and *the militia*. *The King refused, and war became inevitable.*

Preliminary Events.—Charles sent his Queen to Holland to pledge the crown jewels, and seek assistance from the continental powers.

Parliament passed measures for giving them control of the militia, and for placing the country into a state of defence.

Charles, after a vain attempt to seize Hull, which con-

tained extensive military stores, assembled at York about a hundred nobles and members of the Commons, and, proceeding thence to *Nottingham*, set up his standard there, August 22, 1642.

THE CHIEF BATTLES AND SIEGES in this war were:—*Edgehill*,—*Reading* (siege),—*Chalgrove Field*,—*Atherton Moor*,—*Lansdowne*,—*Roundway Down*,—*Bristol* (siege),—*1st Newbury*,—*Nantwich*,—*Cropredy Bridge*,—*Marston Moor*,—*2d Newbury*,—*Naseby*,—*Bridgewater* (siege),—*Bristol* (second siege),—*Pembroke* (siege),—*Colchester* (siege).

1. *Edgehill* (Warwickshire),—1642.—Indecisive.

Royalist commanders,—Charles I., Prince Rupert, and Earl Lindsey, who was mortally wounded.

Parliamentarian commanders,—Earl of Essex, and Sir James Ramsay.

(After this battle, fruitless negotiations passed between Charles and the Parliament.)

2. *Reading* (Berks.),—1643.—Taken, after ten days' siege, by Earl of Essex (P.),—defended by Colonel Fielding (R.)

3. *Chalgrove Field* (Oxon.),—1643.—Royalists victors.

R. com.,—Prince Rupert.

P. com.,—John Hampden, who was mortally wounded.

But for Hampden's death this would have been an insignificant skirmish.

4. *Atherton Moor* (Yorks.),—1643.—R. victors.

R. com.,—Marquis of Newcastle.

P. com.,—Sir Thomas Fairfax.

5. *Lansdowne* (near Bath),—1643.—R. victors.

R. com.,—Prince Maurice.

P. com.,—Sir William Waller.

6. *Roundway Down* (Wilts.),—1643.—R. victors.

R. com.,—Lord Henry Wilmot.

P. com.,—Sir William Waller.

7. *Bristol*,—1643.—Capitulated to Prince Rupert (R.)
Fiennes, the governor, was tried for not holding out longer, and deprived of his military command. Robert Blake played a most heroic part in the siege.

8. *1st Newbury* (Berks.),—1643.—P. victors.

R. com.,—Charles I., and Prince Rupert.

P. com.,—Earl of Essex.

Lords Falkland, Carnarvon, and Sunderland were slain on the side of the Royalists.

9. Nantwich (Cheshire),—1644,—besieged by Royalist troops just arrived from serving in Ireland, under Lord Byron; Sir Thomas Fairfax (*P.*) raised the siege, and almost annihilated the enemy.

10. Cropredy Bridge (Oxon.),—1644.—*R.* victors.

R. com.,—Charles I., and Earl Cleveland.

P. com.,—Sir William Waller.

11. Marston Moor (Yorks.),—1644.—*P.* gained great victory.

R. com.,—Prince Rupert, Marquis of Newcastle, and Lord Goring.

P. com.,—Sir Thomas Fairfax, Earl of Leven, and *Oliver Cromwell* (this being the first battle in which he was distinguished).

York was occupied by the Royalists :—the Parliamentarians having effected a junction with the Scots, who had now joined their cause, marched upon the city. Rupert hastened to its relief ;—the enemy retreated to *Marston Moor*, and there gave battle. The Cavaliers were victorious on the left, and held their ground so firmly in the centre that Leven and other generals considered the day lost, and fled. Meanwhile, Cromwell routed Rupert on the Royalist right, and then, turning on the rest of the army, inflicted upon them a disastrous defeat, taking all their guns, and 1500 prisoners.

This victory was so decisive, that it would most probably have ended the war, had not Essex suffered a great disaster in Cornwall. The Royalists hemmed him closely in :—himself and the cavalry escaped ; but the infantry were obliged to surrender, with the loss of all their war matériel.

12. 2d Newbury,—1644.—Indecisive.

R. com.,—Charles I.

P. com.,—Earl of Manchester, and Cromwell.

(Early in 1645, the Parliament, at Charles's desire, sent representatives to Uxbridge to treat for peace. Parliament demanded the control of the militia, and reforms in the Church and in Ireland. Nothing came of these negotiations.)

The Parliament, not satisfied with the conduct of Essex and Manchester, passed, with a view to supersede these leaders, the SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, excluding members of Parliament from all commands, military and civil. This measure disqualified Cromwell, since he had a seat in

the Commons ; but he was requested to keep his post for a time, and was, after the battle of Naseby, continually absolved from complying with the Ordinance.

At the same time, the army was re-constituted on a NEW MODEL,—its numbers being reduced from 30,000 to 22,000, its discipline improved, and Sir Thomas Fairfax made commander-in-chief, with Cromwell for his lieutenant-general.)

13. Naseby (Northamptonshire),—1645.—P. gained the *decisive victory* of the war.

R. com.,—Charles I., Rupert, and Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

P. com.,—Sir Thomas Fairfax, Cromwell, and Ireton.

In the Parliamentary army, Cromwell commanded on the right, Fairfax in the centre, and Ireton on the left. Ireton was routed by Rupert, and Fairfax kept his ground with great difficulty against Charles I. ; but Cromwell broke and pursued Langdale's cavalry,—and then turning, as at Marston, on the rest of the Royalists, completely routed them, with a loss of 5000 killed and wounded, and most of their war *matériel*. Charles's private cabinet was taken, and in it were found papers showing that his pacific proposals during the war were false and treacherous.

14. Bridgewater (Somersetshire),—1645,—surrendered by Colonel Windham (*R.*), to Fairfax (*P.*).

15. Bristol,—1645,—surrendered by Rupert (*R.*), to Fairfax (*P.*), after a few days' siege.

(Charles, at the end of 1645, made fresh proposals of peace : the Parliament indignantly rejected them, and published a treaty which the King had made with the Irish rebels.)

16. Pembroke,—1648,—surrendered by Colonel Poyer (*R.*)—who had assembled an army of 8000 Welshmen—to Cromwell (*P.*), after six weeks' siege.

17. Colchester (Essex),—1648,—surrendered by Goring, now Earl of Norwich (*R.*), to Fairfax (*P.*), after two months' siege.

(From the Battle of Edgehill to the surrender of Charles is, by some authorities, called the *First Civil War*, while the military events of 1648 are termed the *Second Civil War*. There is, however, no good reason for this distinction. There was *one* war, which did not actually terminate till the Battle of Worcester, 1651.)

The battles in which the Scots were engaged on Charles's behalf in this reign will be found under "Scotch Affairs."

PLOTS AND REBELLIONS.

1. Irish Rebellion, 1641-1643.—(See "*Irish Affairs.*")

2. A Plot to deliver London to the Royalists, 1643.—The militia were to be disarmed, the Parliamentary leaders seized, and the King's troops let into the city. Edmund Waller, the poet, a Parliamentarian, was one of the chief conspirators. He was fined £10,000, and imprisoned: two of his associates were executed.

CHARLES'S PARLIAMENTS

(AND INTERVENING POLITICAL EVENTS).

First, 1625,—assembled in London. Charles asked for large supplies, mainly for the war with Spain. Parliament voted only £140,000, and tonnage and poundage *for a year* (instead of for the King's life, as was customary)—being determined not to grant Charles all he demanded, until they should test his readiness to consent to the reforms they desired.

They adjourned to Oxford soon after meeting, on account of the plague. Here they discovered that Charles had consented to let eight English ships, which had been sent to aid the French king against Spain, be used by him against the Huguenots of Rochelle. Parliament being confirmed by this incident in their refusal of further supplies, until Charles should remedy their complaints, he summarily dissolved the Houses.

Second, 1626,—summoned by Charles after the unsuccessful expedition to Cadiz, by which he had hoped to obtain such funds as would render him independent of Parliament.

In the Commons,—although Charles had managed to exclude some of the most independent members by making

them sheriffs,—there was the same refusal to grant supplies, unless it was allowed them to impeach Buckingham as the author of the Spanish war, the cause of England's naval humiliation, and the fountain-head of all the abuses of power on the part of the Crown in the last and the present reigns.

Sirs Dudley Digges and John Eliot were committed to the Tower by Charles, for their bold utterances during the debate on this impeachment;—the Commons refused to transact any business as long as the two members should be confined, and Charles was compelled to release them.

In the Lords,—Charles endeavoured, by various illegal means, to exclude from sitting in the House the Earl of Bristol, late ambassador to Spain, who knew and could prove Buckingham to be accountable for the rupture of the marriage treaty and the consequent war. The Lords, however, insisted on Bristol's attendance, and he clearly proved Buckingham's duplicity.

The King, seeing Parliament determined on Buckingham's ruin, dissolved it, in order to save him.

Charles now resorted to illegal measures to obtain money, the chief of which were demanding the payment of the supplies which the Commons had only expressed themselves ready to grant on Buckingham's impeachment, and a forced loan. Several gentlemen were sent to prison for refusing to pay their share of the loan;—five of these protested against their confinement, and the question of its legality was tried in the Court of King's Bench. The Attorney-General pleaded that they had been committed by the King's special authority,—that “the King could do no wrong,”—and that consequently there must be a satisfactory reason for the step Charles had taken. The judges decided in the King's favour.

Charles now assumed more arbitrary power, and endeavoured to put the country under martial law, and billet the troops in private houses.

Third, 1628–1629,—assembled by Charles, to procure supplies,—he having previously to its meeting released those imprisoned for refusing to subscribe to the loan.

In the First Session, very large subsidies were voted; but, before legalising them by bill, the House investigated the King's illegal proceedings since their last sitting, and,

as the result, drew up the PETITION OF RIGHT (the "*Second Great Charter of English Liberties*"). It pronounced illegal—

1. Obtaining supplies in any manner without the sanction of an Act of Parliament; and prosecuting or imprisoning any one refusing to pay money illegally exacted.

2. Quartering soldiers and sailors on private individuals.

3. "Commissions for proceeding by martial law."

After considerable shuffling, Charles, seeing that there was no other way of obtaining the subsidies voted, and that Buckingham's impeachment was being again spoken of, gave his assent to the Bill in the customary words, "*Soit droit fait comme est désiré.*"

In the *Second Session*, the Commons, annoyed at tonnage and poundage having been levied since their last session without their consent and consequently in violation of the Petition of Right, and at the favour shown by Charles to the Arminian clergy, whose proclivities were decidedly Popish, and who supported the King in his struggles for absolute power, passed three RESOLUTIONS condemning as traitors to the country those who should—

1. Introduce Popery, Arminianism, or any other change in religion.

2. Advise the King to exact tonnage and poundage, without consent of Parliament.

3. Pay tonnage and poundage illegally levied.

Charles, enraged at this bold measure, dissolved Parliament, and imprisoned and fined Hollis, Strode, Selden, Eliot, and other leaders of the popular party, whom he termed "*VIPERS.*"

Eliot died in the Tower.

From 1629 to 1640 Charles called no Parliament, and proceeded to greater stretches than ever of his prerogative. Supplies were obtained by illegally reviving monopolies—levying ship-money and excise dues,—and fining persons under the provisions of old laws, or for offences not recognised by the statute-book. The most unconstitutional measure, however, of which he was guilty, was *giving the force of law to his proclamations.*

During this period, Charles's chief advisers were Lord Strafford (formerly Sir Thomas Wentworth) in civil

affairs, and Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in church matters.

Fourth (or "Short Parliament"), 1640,—assembled by Charles to obtain supplies for the projected war with Scotland.

The King asked for £840,000, and declared his readiness to forego ship-money, if that amount were granted. The Commons, before voting money, began an inquiry into abuses, and Charles dismissed them after a session of three weeks.

The King now assembled a council of peers at York, and laid before them the state of affairs between him and the Scots. They urged him to treat with the Scots, and meanwhile to assemble another Parliament.

Fifth (or "Long Parliament"), met Nov. 1640,—purged, 1648,—the remnant ejected by Cromwell, 1653,—recalled, and finally dissolved, 1660.

The following were the *chief acts* of this celebrated assembly:—

1. Several victims of Star Chamber and other illegal prosecutions released.

2. Stafford and Laud impeached of High Treason.

(Particulars on this head will be found under "Celebrated Persons," at the end of the Period.)

3. The Triennial Bill passed,—providing that not more than three years' interval should elapse between one Parliament and the next.

4. A Bill passed that the present Parliament should last till it dissolved itself.

5. A Bill condemning Ship Money as illegal.

6. The Abolition of the Star Chamber and the High Commission Courts.

7. A "Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom," drawn up and presented to Charles. It enumerated all the acts of tyranny, and instances of misgovernment, from the commencement of the reign,—rehearsed the measures they had passed since the meeting of this Parliament,—detailed the obstacles that had been thrown in their way, and offered suggestions as to their removal, so that they

might be successful in their "endeavours of restoring and establishing the ancient honour, greatness, and security of the crown and nation."

In consequence of this Remonstrance there arose in the Commons the two parties of ROYALISTS [called also *Cavaliers* and *Malignants*], and PARLIAMENTARIANS [or *Round-heads*]. The Royalist party considered that Charles had conceded as much as could be expected; but the Parliamentarians had no confidence in him, and were bent on achieving complete constitutional freedom.

8. *Impeachment of the Archbishop of York and the other prelates.* The bishops were extremely unpopular, owing to their opposing the measures passed by the Commons. The Archbishop of York being insulted by the crowd in going to the Lords, he and the other bishops signed a protest declaring that they were kept from the House by force, and that all measures passed during their absence would be invalid. The Commons impeached them of high treason,—the Lords confirmed the impeachment,—and the bishops were sent to the Tower.

Early in 1642 Charles determined on a decided step, that should overawe the Commons, and restore his weakened authority. He sent the Attorney-General to demand the surrender of Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Hazelrig, Strode, and Lord Kimbolton, on a charge of high treason. They were not forthcoming, and on the next day Charles came to the House in person, with a large body of armed men, to seize the accused; but they were designedly absent. Charles asked the Speaker where they were, and he replied that he could only see and speak as the House commanded him,—while, as the King was leaving the Hall, the members exclaimed "Privilege!" This violation of *Magna Charta* and of Parliamentary liberty was so clear a proof that the King was determined to pursue and widen his unconstitutional course, that the Commons were filled with the most serious alarm, and determined on more decided measures than ever. Charles himself saw that he had gone too far,—allowed the six members to return unmolested to the House,—retired to Hampton Court, and thence sent to ask the Commons to formulate their complaints and demands. Their main demand was, that, as a guarantee of his good faith, he should give them the temporary control of *the militia*, the Tower, and the other

royal fortresses. To this he gave a decided refusal, and the Civil War was the result.

9. A Bill passed for ordering the Militia,—Charles refusing his consent to it.

10. A Bill depriving Bishops of their Votes in Parliament,—the last Act assented to by Charles before the Civil War began.

Early in 1644 *Charles assembled at Oxford a rival Parliament*, composed of the Royalist members of the House; they sat only three months, and effected nothing.

The remaining Parliamentary incidents of the reign will be found under the head of "Sketch of Events from Naseby to the Execution of Charles I."

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

At Charles's accession, he made Laud, a leading Arminian, his counsellor in Church matters. The result was soon seen in Papist innovations. New forms and ceremonies were introduced,—tapers adorned the altars, and images of saints were placed in the churches,—and the Eucharist was declared to be a sacrifice. At the same time, the *Book of Sports* was directed to be published in the churches.

The result of these measures was to drive numbers of the clergy into the Puritan ranks, and to originate another party called *Doctrinal Puritans*, who, while opposing these innovations, as contrary to the doctrines of the Reformation, did not, like the Puritans proper, object to forms.

Laud and the High Church clergy supported Charles in all his unconstitutional measures.

After the dissolution of the "*Short Parliament*," Convocation showed their sympathy with the King by voting him £120,000, and passing canons declaring the "divine right of kings."

A desire for a change of ecclesiastical system was the necessary consequence of these measures, and, chiefly owing to the near association with Scotland during the reign, the majority of voices seemed in favour of Presbyterianism.

The Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1643,—was called together by the Commons to reform the constitution and liturgy of the Established Church. It met in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, and consisted of 120 clergy (mostly with Presbyterian leanings), and thirty of the Lords and Commons. They drew up the **ASSEMBLY'S CONFESSION OF FAITH**, the **ASSEMBLY'S CATECHISM**, and a **DIRECTORY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP** to be used instead of the Book of Common Prayer, which received the sanction of Parliament.

The Assembly also declared that Presbyterianism was of Divine appointment, and passed resolutions giving the ecclesiastical courts the right to put down private assemblies for worship, and to exercise a censorship of the press. But the Independents, who were powerful in the Commons and omnipotent in the army, prevented these measures becoming law. A few Presbyteries were constituted; but the party soon lost their power.

Bishoprics were abolished by Parliament, 1646.

The High Commission Court,—was Laud's great engine of oppression in this reign.

It was established 1583, and consisted of forty-four members, twelve being bishops.

It tried offences against religion,—e.g., heresy, non-attendance at church, publication of sedition, slander, and immorality.

It tried cases without juries, compelled the accused to reply on oath to all questions put to him, and punished by fines, imprisonment, and excommunication.

It is clear that a court thus irresponsibly constituted could be made a formidable instrument of tyranny, and this it gradually became, until Laud so abused it by the trial and severe punishment of persons for trivial and imaginary offences that the Long Parliament *abolished it, 1641*.

Two instances of suits in this court, during this reign, will show the character of its proceedings:—

1. The Bishop of Lincoln was fined £10,000 *for slandering Laud*.

2. Canon Smart, for protesting against the High Church innovations, was fined £500, and thrown into prison, where he remained *eleven years*, till set free by the Long Parliament.

**SKETCH OF POLITICAL EVENTS FROM
NASEBY TO CHARLES'S EXECUTION.**

After the battle of Naseby Charles fled to Wales, and thence, on learning that the Scots were marching upon him, to Oxford. On Fairfax advancing towards the city, the King again fled to Newark, and there gave himself up to the Scots, who continued moving north with him, in spite of a demand from Parliament that he should be handed over to them.

The Parliament then sent proposals to the King,—to serve as the basis of negotiations for his restoration to power,—demanding the abolition of Episcopacy, the signature of Charles to the *Covenant*, the control of the army and navy for twenty years, and the exception of seventy of his party from the terms of a general amnesty. The Scots approved of these measures, and Charles, without giving a definite answer, asked that he might return to London to confer upon the proposed terms. The Scots, accordingly, offered to give him up to the Parliament, and to return home, on payment being made for the assistance they had rendered. £200,000 were paid down, and an equal amount promised them in two years' time,—upon which they delivered Charles into the care of the Parliamentary commissioners, who conveyed him to Holmby House, Northamptonshire.

The Presbyterian majority in the Commons, fearful of losing their ascendancy, now meditated great reductions in the army, which consisted mainly of Independents. The army took vigorous measures to prevent this step, and to maintain their ascendancy. A council of officers and *adjutors* (nicknamed "*agitators*") was appointed;—Charles was seized by Cornet Joyce, and removed to Hampton Court;—the army marched to London, in spite of an order from Parliament forbidding their approach, entered the city, under Fairfax, and the measures that had been passed to their detriment were nullified.

The leading officers now offered Charles easier terms than the Parliament had proposed; but he proudly refused to treat with them. The Parliament, in concert with the officers, made another attempt at negotiations;

but these were broken off, since it was found that he was in secret communication with the Scots.

Fearing the consequences that might follow the discovery of his treachery, the King fled to the Isle of Wight, intending to escape to the Continent ; but he was kept in custody at Carisbrooke Castle, by Colonel Hammond.

Meanwhile, the republican party in the army, who were nicknamed "LEVELLERS" (from their aiming at national equality in Church and State), and who were in a large majority, clamoured loudly for Charles's trial.

The Parliament, however, determined on another effort, and sent fresh proposals to the King, the chief of which were that they should have the control of the army for twenty years, and that he should declare that their conduct during the Civil War had been right. Charles, being again engaged in negotiations with the Scots, refused to entertain them, and made an unsuccessful attempt at escape from Carisbrooke. Parliament then passed a resolution that any one attempting again to treat with him, without consent of both Houses, should be declared a traitor.

The Civil War now broke out afresh in Wales and Scotland, and Cromwell and the other Independent officers were obliged to leave their seats in the House and take the field.

The Presbyterians, finding themselves again in the majority, determined to secure their power by replacing Charles on the throne. They sent commissioners to propose his agreement to the TREATY OF NEWPORT, the terms of which were the same as those sent to him when he was with the Scotch army. He consented to resign the control of the army, and to abolish Episcopacy for three years ; but demanded that all his followers should be included in the amnesty. Both Houses agreed to treat on this basis ; but the army were on the alert, and the day after the resolution passed, PRIDE'S PURGE was administered to the Commons,—Colonel Pride going to the House, by Lord Grey's orders, with an armed force, and excluding the greater number of the Presbyterian members.

The weeded chamber, which was nicknamed the RUMP PARLIAMENT, had the King conveyed to Windsor, and determined on his trial for high treason.

Cromwell, who had been in command in Scotland, approved, on his return, of the steps the army had taken.

The Lords refusing to take any part against Charles, the Lower House appointed 150 commissioners to try the King. On January 20th, the Court opened in Westminster Hall, sixty-six of its members, under the presidency of John Bradshaw, a lawyer, being present. The charges, including all the grievances of the reign of which he had been the author, were read:—Charles entered a dignified protest against their right to try him, which availed him nothing:—lengthy evidence was given:—and, on the 27th, he was condemned to execution as a “tyrant, traitor, murderer, and public enemy” to the nation.

The sentence was carried out January 30th, in front of Whitehall. On the scaffold Charles protested that he was not responsible for the war, and that he died *a martyr* to liberty, for refusing to allow the sword to be omnipotent in the State. And even at this last moment, with “the ruling passion strong in death,” he declared that *the people had no right to any part in the government*. He urged his son's claims to the throne,—declared to Bishop Juxon, who attended him on the scaffold, that he died a Protestant Churchman,—conversed in noble and elevated sentiments for a moment with his spiritual adviser,—gave Juxon the George he was wearing, with the mysterious and unexplained word “*Remember!*”—calmly placed his neck on the block,—gave the signal,—and at a single blow his head was severed by a masked executioner, whose identity has never been established, but who is asserted by some authorities to have been Cromwell himself.

The execution of Charles was utterly unconstitutional,—far more so than any of his own most illegal measures, for the following reasons amongst many:—

1. By *Magna Charta*, no freeman can be sentenced without the “lawful judgment of his peers.” Charles, as monarch, had no peers, and none in the land had the slightest right to sit in judgment on him.

2. No Court of Law can be legally established without consent of King, Lords, and Commons; but the Court that tried Charles was constituted by the Commons alone.

3. No capital sentence can legally be carried into effect unless the death-warrant be signed by the monarch:—and certainly Charles did not sign *his*.

The one right and open course would have been to depose Charles. He had violated his Coronation Oath, and had thus, of his own will and act, dissolved the compact between himself and his people, who were consequently no longer bound to fulfil *their* part of the contract. But though great advances had been made towards clear views of political liberty, the power of the people to depose an unconstitutional sovereign does not seem to have been fully realised until James II.'s reign.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Ship Money,—was a tax levied by Charles, under pretext of providing a fleet to guard the coast against pirates. Its real purpose was either to provide the King with money for his own use, or to strengthen the navy for his service in case war should break out between himself and the Parliament. This tax was originated 1634, and was then exacted only from seaports. The measure was illegal, since it was not authorised by Parliament; but at first no objection was made to it, as it seemed plausibly just that ports should contribute to their own safety. But, as it proved a profitable source of revenue, the tax was extended, in 1635, to *inland places*.

JOHN HAMPDEN, a Buckinghamshire yeoman, was rated at 20s., and refused to pay, declaring the demand to be illegal, and appealing against it to the Court of Exchequer. All the judges were present at the trial; seven declared the tax lawful, and two, Hutton and Croke, illegal. Thus Hampden lost his cause; but the opinions of the King's absolute power which the majority of the judges advanced during the trial had a great effect in alarming the people, and exciting them against Charles,—so that the trial had not a little influence in causing the Civil War.

The Court of Star Chamber,—was, in this reign, the great engine of political persecution.

It was, probably, established in 1448, and took its name, it is said, from its internal decorations. It consisted of the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Privy Seal, one Bishop, one temporal Peer, and the Chief Judges.

It was established for the purpose of abolishing *main-*

tenance; but gradually extended its jurisdiction, until it embraced civil offences of all kinds; more especially forgery, perjury, riot, libel, conspiracy, and contempt of proclamations. It could also revise and set aside verdicts recorded in other courts. It tried cases without juries, and its penalties were fines, the pillory and other humiliating public exposures, flagellation, imprisonment, and mutilation.

It had become a formidable instrument in the hands of Elizabeth; but its proceedings under Charles were so outrageous that the Long Parliament *abolished* it, 1641.

Two cases tried by this Court in this reign, will give a fair notion of the style of its proceedings:—

1. PRYNNE, a lawyer, wrote, in 1633, a work called "*Histrio-Mastix*," in opposition to the stage, and reflecting on the character of actresses, who had, in this reign, appeared on the boards for the first time. As they had come from France under the Queen's patronage, and she herself had acted at a Court performance, it was pretended that the book was meant for a libel on her. Prynne was fined £5000, pilloried with loss of his ears, struck off the University and Inns of Court rolls, and sentenced to life-imprisonment.

2. LEIGHTON, a Scotch minister, wrote a work called "*Zion's Plea against Prelacy*," in which he denounced Episcopacy, and said some sharp things about the Queen, who was a zealous Papist. He was fined £10,000,—whipped and pilloried,—had his ears cut off, his nose slit, and his cheeks branded *S.S.* (= *Sower of Sedition*),—was expelled the Church,—and sentenced to life-imprisonment; but was released by the Long Parliament.

Tonnage and Poundage,—were Custom-dues first levied in Edward III.'s reign, and consisted of a certain charge on every *tun* of wine imported, and on every *pound* of merchandise either imported or exported.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Hackney-coaches introduced into London, 1625.

The Postal System originated, 1635, between a few of the most important towns.

The Cotton Manufacture commenced, about 1638.

The Silk Manufacture greatly increased.

Coal used for smelting iron, and in very small quantities for domestic purposes. Nearly all the coal came from Newcastle.

Newspapers grew in number and influence, owing to the keen desire for information on Parliamentary and military doings during the Civil War. The majority of them were called *Diurnals* and *Mercuries*. Some of them were published as often as three times a week, and it is said that over 100 different journals were published during the war. Each side had several organs, and the armies carried printers with them.

COMMERCE AND COLONISATION.

The East India Company built Madras, and Fort St George, on purchased land, 1640.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS.

Acting by Laud's advice, Charles determined to abolish Presbyterianism, and to make the Scotch Church one in government and worship with that of England. A liturgy and a book of canons were drawn up, and the liturgy appointed to be used for the first time on Sunday, July 23, 1637 ("*Stony Sunday*"). In many churches the officiating ministers were pelted and roughly handled,—while at St Giles's, Edinburgh, *Janet Geddes* threw a stool at the head of the Dean, when he commenced the liturgy.

A general alarm spread through the country, and at Edinburgh an assembly termed the "*Four Tables*,"—composed of representatives of the four orders of ministers, noblemen, gentry, and commoners,—met, and drew up

The Covenant, 1638,—pledging all who should sign it to oppose any innovation in Church government or ritual. It soon bore the names of nearly all the adults in the country. Charles then consented not to enforce the canons and liturgy until a Parliament and a General Assembly of the Church had been held,—hoping that he should gain their consent to his measures. But the General Assembly, in spite of an order from Charles to

dissolve, sat until it had obliterated every trace of Episcopacy from the Church.

Charles now resorted to force, and, assembling a small army, advanced to Berwick, whither the Scots hastened to meet him. Finding his troops were not to be depended upon, the King hinted at an accommodation, and the result was—

The Pacification of Berwick, 1639,—providing that the Scots should return home, on condition that a Parliament and General Assembly should be held to debate the points at issue.

The Assembly carried the most decisive resolutions against Episcopacy.

The Parliament showed symptoms of attacking Charles's prerogative, and was abruptly dismissed.

Charles, guided by Laud and Strafford, determined on bringing the Scots to submission by force of arms.

To procure supplies for this purpose, he summoned his *fourth Parliament*; but it was dissolved, as usual, without his obtaining any, so that he was unable to equip adequate forces. The Scots, under General Lesley, crossed the border, and met the English, under Lord Conway, at **Newburn-on-Tyne** (Northumberland), 1640.—The English cavalry was routed, with great loss.

The Scotch army advanced to the northern boundaries of Yorkshire. Charles, by the advice of a Council of Peers, which he had assembled at York, agreed to treat, and sent sixteen peers to meet eight Scotch commissioners at Ripon. The result was

The Treaty of Ripon, 1640,—providing that

1. The matters in debate should be discussed finally in London.

2. Meanwhile hostilities should cease.

3. The Scots should receive £5600 per week, until the dispute should be settled.

The *Long Parliament* now met, and their sweeping measures made Charles anxious to obtain the favour of the Scots, since he foresaw that he might have to look to them for aid against the English. He accordingly induced them, by lavish promises, to disband their army. Soon after he visited Scotland, assembled a Parliament, and granted them almost everything they asked.

When the *Civil War* broke out, the Scots held aloof.

But, in the middle of 1643, when they saw the Royalists in the ascendant, their fears were aroused, for they knew if Charles and his party triumphed, one of the first uses of their victory would be to force upon them the Church they loathed. Accordingly, when Parliament sent commissioners to ask the co-operation of the Scots, they consented, on Parliament accepting

The Solemn League and Covenant, 1643,—by which

1. *The Scots* promised to send 21,000 troops to aid the Parliament.

2. *The English* promised to pay the Scotch army £31,000 per month.

3. It was mutually agreed that the Church of England should be remodelled according to Scripture, and the best reformed churches.

This adhesion of the Scots was fatal to the Royalist cause!

The Scotch Royalists, under the Earl of Montrose, gained several victories,—the two chief of which were

Tippermuir, 1644,—the Covenanters being commanded by Lord Elcho.

Kilsyth, 1645,—the Covenanters being commanded by General Baillie, and losing 5000 in slain alone.

But at

Philiphaugh, 1645,—Montrose was defeated by General Lesley, and the King's cause irretrievably ruined in Scotland.

After Naseby, Charles finally surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark: they handed him over to the Parliamentary commissioners, and returned to Scotland.

After a time, a feeling arose amongst a portion of the Scotch, that Charles was being hardly treated, and secret negotiations were set on foot with him, having for their aim his restoration on easier terms than Parliament offered. Parliament, discovering this, refused to treat with him any longer, and declared that any one negotiating with him would be guilty of high treason. This caused a Royalist reaction, in which the Scotch took part. They entered England, under the Duke of Hamilton, and, being joined by Langdale, drove Lambert before them; but he effected a junction with Cromwell, who, at

Preston, 1648,—utterly defeated the Royalists, after a

stubborn fight,—took Hamilton a day or two after,—and then, marching to Scotland, reduced the country to submission, and remained in it for two months to insure quietude.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Great Rebellion,—broke out 1641, amongst the Roman Catholics.

Causes,—1. *The Colonisation of Ulster* (chiefly by Protestants), under James I.

2. *The tyranny of Strafford*, who, during his government of the country, as Lord-Deputy, had oppressed the Papists with fearful rigour.

Some authorities do not scruple to assert that, while the above causes had prepared the people for revolt, *Charles himself had planned and originated the movement*, as a check to the proceedings of Parliament against himself. At any rate, it is clear that he was glad of the event, for he writes to his secretary,—“I hope this ill news of Ireland *will hinder some of these follies in England.*”

Object,—to massacre the Protestants, and establish an independent Roman Catholic state, under the protectorship of Spain.

The insurgent leaders were Sir Phelim O’Neil and Roger Moore. The Protestants were slaughtered with aggravated brutality, by burning, burying alive, drowning, and horrible mutilation.

Troops were sent over to put down the rising; but the steps taken were feeble and ineffectual, and when, in 1642, the Civil War broke out, little had been effected. As Charles wanted the English regiments home to aid him, he sent private orders to Lord Ormond, the Governor, to make an armistice with the insurgents,—which was done in 1643, and the English troops released from their unpleasant duty, only, however, to be beaten at *Nantwich*, immediately on their arrival in England.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Germany.	Spain.	Popes.
LOUIS XIII.	FERDINAND II.	PHILIP IV.	URBAN VIII.
LOUIS XIV.	FERDINAND III.		INNOCENT X.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Dates.—1649–1660.

(The history of the Commonwealth comprehends three periods,—

1. From Charles's execution to the appointment of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector,—[1649–1653].
2. Cromwell's Protectorate,—[1653–1658].
3. From Cromwell's death to the Restoration,—[1658–1660].

It would, however, mar the unity of the plan of this work to treat these three eras separately.)

WARS.

1. **The Civil War**, continued in Scotland and Ireland. (See "Scotch Affairs," and "Irish Affairs").

2. **With Holland**, (1652–1654).

Cause,—the rejection, by the Dutch Republic, of a proposal of alliance with England. The Dutch were, at this time, almost omnipotent at sea, and thought themselves in a position to treat with contemptuous indifference the overtures of the Commonwealth. Her envoys were insulted and ill-treated, and Royalist refugees were encouraged to settle in Holland.

In retaliation, England passed the **NAVIGATION ACT**, which dealt a death-blow to Dutch commerce, and declared war.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES :—

1. **Off Dover**,—1652: fought before war was proclaimed. English victorious.

English admiral,—Blake.

Dutch " ,—Van Tromp.

Blake then sailed to the north of Scotland, and scattered the Dutch herring boats: on returning, Tromp tried to bring him to an action; but the weather prevented, and the fault being attributed to Tromp, he resigned.

2. **Off Plymouth**,—1652. Indecisive.

E. ad.,—Sir George Ayscue.

D. ",—De Ruyter.

3. In the Downs,—1652. E. vic.

E. ad.,—Blake.*D. „*,—De Ruyter, De Witt.

Van Tromp now resumed command.

4. In the Downs,—1652. D. vic.—having 80 ships to 37.

E. ad.,—Blake.*D. „*,—Tromp.

Tromp now sailed up and down the Channel with a broom at his mast-head, as a symbol that he had swept the English from the sea. Meanwhile Blake was vigorously reforming naval abuses, and remodelling the fleet.

5. Off Portland,—1653. E. vic., after three days' fighting.

E. ad.,—Blake, Deane.*D. „*,—Tromp.

The Dutch lost 11 men-of-war, and 30 merchant ships, forming part of their convoy.

6. Off North Foreland,—1653. E. vic., after two days' fighting.

E. ad.,—Monk, Deane, Blake, (who was not present with his division till the second day, and whose coming decided the victory).

D. „,—Tromp.

The Dutch lost 19 ships. Deane was killed.

7. Off the Texel,—1653. English decisively vic.

E. ad.,—Monk.*D. „*,—Tromp, (killed).

The Dutch lost 30 ships, and an immense number of men killed or prisoners.

The Treaty of Westminster,—1654 ended the war.

Terms:—

1. The English flag to be supreme in the narrow seas.

2. The Dutch to make compensation for injuries done to English settlements and commerce during the war.

3. Neither of the commonwealths to shelter, or assist, the foes of the other.

3. With Spain, (1655–1660).

Cause,—Cromwell's desire to extend the power and influence of England, and to increase her foreign possessions.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:—

1. Jamaica taken,—1655, by Admirals Penn and Venables. They had been sent by Cromwell to take Hispaniola; but failed. That they might not return without having

accomplished anything, they made this successful attempt on Jamaica.

Soon after this expedition *France formed an alliance with England, against Spain.*

In 1656 Stayner captured off Cadiz 2 galleons,—having on board treasure to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars.

2. **At Santa Cruz, (Teneriffe),—1657,** Blake and Stayner destroyed the Spanish fleet lying under shelter of formidable batteries.

3. **Battle of the Dunes (near Dunkirk),—1658.** French and English defeated the Spaniards, who were marching to the relief of Dunkirk.

{ *F. commander*,—Marshal Turenne.

{ *E. „* ,—General Lockhart.

{ *S. „* ,—Don Juan, Prince de Condé, Duke of York (James II.)

4. **Dunkirk taken,—1658,** by French and English, after a month's siege.

F. and E. com.,—Turenne, and Lockhart.

S. „ ,—Marquis of Leyden.

The town was given into the possession of the English. The allies took several other towns in French Flanders. The Restoration put an end to this war.

Besides these two wars, there were several naval expeditions against various states which had injured England.

The chief of these were the following :—

After the execution of Charles, part of the English fleet, under Rupert, mutinied against the Parliament, and sailed to *Portugal*, where shelter was afforded it. Blake pursued, and demanded permission to attack it in Portuguese waters. Being refused, he treated Portugal as a country at war with England, and inflicted such damage on their shipping, that they were glad to buy him off on severe terms.

The Duke of *Tuscany* had allowed Rupert to sell at Leghorn some English vessels which he had taken. Blake sailed to Leghorn with his fleet, and insisted on the Duke's paying £60,000 indemnity.

The Deys of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli* were the piratical scourges of the Mediterranean. Blake took ample satisfaction for their injuries to British commerce in the past, and extorted guarantees for their future conduct.

We owe it to Cromwell, that, under the Commonwealth, England acquired that foreign prestige which she maintains to the present day.

LOTS AND REBELLIONS.

1. Conspiracy to assassinate Cromwell, 1654,—encouraged by Charles, and supported by Royalists and Republicans.

Two of the leaders, Gerard and Vowell, were executed. To guard against such plots for the future, Cromwell divided the country into ten parts, and placed over each an officer, who was to be on the watch for all risings, and to levy on well-to-do Royalists a tax of a tithe of their incomes. This scheme was termed DECIMATION.

2. Conspiracy to assassinate Cromwell, 1657,—originated by Colonel Sexby, a refugee abroad, who induced Miles Syndercombe to undertake the enterprise. The latter was taken, and convicted of high treason, but died the day before that appointed for his execution.

3. A Royalist Conspiracy, 1658.—An invasion from Flanders was to be supported by a general rising in London.

Cromwell knew of this, as he seems to have done of all other plots under his rule, from the first. Dr Hewit, a church clergyman, and Sir Henry Slingsby were executed.

4. A Royalist Insurrection, 1659,—originating in the unsettled state of things after Richard Cromwell's abdication. The majority of the Royalists engaged in it; but, seeing that decided steps were being taken by Parliament, they all postponed their design excepting Sir Geo. Booth, who was joined by Lords Herbert and Derby, and took Chester. He was, however, completely defeated at Nantwich by Lambert.

PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS,

(until Oliver Cromwell's death).

After Charles's execution, the *Rump* formally abolished Monarchy and the House of Lords, and placed the executive power in the hands of forty-one councillors, who were for one year to preserve quiet at home, make war or peace abroad, and control trade and commerce.

Of this Council Bradshaw was President,—Milton, Latin Secretary,—and *Cromwell the actual head*.

Their first acts were intended to make themselves feared by their enemies. Lords Hamilton, Holland, Norwich, and Capel, and Sir John Owen, leaders who had taken part in the Royalist reaction (sometimes called the *Second Civil War*) of 1648, were found guilty of high treason, and all but Norwich and Owen executed.

The LEVELLERS, who were as much opposed to the power assumed by the Council as they had been to monarchy, were severely dealt with. Many were sent to the Tower, and *John Lilburne*, one of the most prominent amongst them, was tried for treason,—but acquitted.

After the battle of Worcester, Cromwell, whose influence was now paramount, induced Parliament to issue a general amnesty. He also urged the Commons to dissolve, in order that a fresh House, fairly representing the nation, might be elected. They agreed that their dissolution should take place in November 1654.

Meanwhile, jealousy of his influence sprung up amongst them. They reduced the strength of the army as far as they could, and *proposed that, in the Parliament to succeed them, Presbyterians should be allowed to sit with the title of "neuters."* To this Cromwell strongly objected, and the Commons agreed to postpone their resolution on the point, till they had fully conferred with him. But, in the meantime, they pushed on the measure, and were about to pass it, when Cromwell, with an armed force, went down to the House,—listened a while to the debate,—rose, and vehemently stigmatized their conduct,—summoned a number of his men,—and, in spite of the remonstrances of Sir Harry Vane and others, turned out the members and took possession of the keys of the House.

THIS EXPULSION OF THE RUMP PARLIAMENT took place April 1653.

Cromwell now formed a *Council of State*, consisting of himself, eight officers, and four civilians, who summoned

The Little Parliament, (or Barebones's Parliament,—so called from a London currier, named Barebones, who was a prominent member of it),—1653. It was chosen in a peculiar manner. Cromwell obtained, from the Independent congregations throughout the country, a list of "God-fearing" men, from which he chose 139 Englishmen,

6 Welshmen, 4 Scotchmen, and 6 Irishmen, to form the new House; 120 of whom actually assembled. It has been the custom to represent this assembly as consisting of low, uneducated men; but, in reality, the majority were of good position and parts,—including, amongst others, Ashley Cooper, Viscount Lisle, Lord Motagu, Monk, and Blake.

They were to sit till November 1654; but, after five months' session, they resigned their power into the hands of Cromwell, bestowing upon him the title of *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*. At the same time they drew up, and obtained his oath to observe an

Instrument of Government, providing that

1. The legislative power should rest in a Protector aided by a Council, and in Parliament.

2. The Protector and Council should have the power to make war and peace.

3. Parliament should meet every third year, for at least five months.

4. If the Protector refused his consent to any Act of Parliament, it should, nevertheless, become law after twenty days.

The First Parliament under the Protectorate, 1654.—consisted of 460 members, many of whom were Republicans and Presbyterians, who commenced their session by impugning Cromwell's authority. He, accordingly, excluded all who would not acknowledge the government as constituted by the *Instrument*. As the opposition to himself continued, and the House would not proceed to useful business, he dissolved it, in anger, at the end of five *lunar* months.

Cromwell now levied taxes on his own authority; and a merchant named Cony, refusing to pay Custom-dues thus exacted, was imprisoned. He obtained a rule for a trial; but his counsel were sent to the Tower for alleged over-freedom of speech. The Lord Chief-Justice, to escape a dilemma, retired from office, and his successor induced Cony to yield.

Second Protectorate Parliament, (1656-1658).—Having excluded about 100 of those elected, Cromwell found the remnant subservient to him. They urged him to accept the title of *King*; but the army-leaders were so strongly opposed to this, that he declined. The House then passed the

Humble Petition and Advice, authorizing Cromwell to

1. Appoint a successor, (thus virtually giving him sovereign power).

2. Assemble a House of Lords.

Cromwell was then publicly inaugurated as Lord Protector, with regal splendour, in Westminster Hall, and proceeded to form his Upper House. As few of the existing peers would sit in it, he was compelled to fill the chamber with nobles of his own creation, chosen mostly from middle-class Roundheads, who had risen into notice during the Civil War. This step was most unpopular, and, when Cromwell allowed the excluded Commons to return, they, and a large number of the other members, vigorously attacked the government on the score of this grievance. As they refused to proceed to the business of the House, Cromwell wrathfully dissolved them.

STATUTES.

Navigation Act, 1651,—was passed with the design of injuring Dutch commerce, and promoting that of England.

Provisions:—

1. No merchandize produced or manufactured in *Asia, Africa, and America*, to be imported into England, Ireland, or the colonies, excepting in vessels belonging to British subjects, and having their captains and the majority of their crews British.

2. No merchandize produced or manufactured in *Europe*, to be imported into the British dominions, excepting in vessels belonging to British subjects, or *bona fide* the property of the people of the country exporting the goods.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

Toleration, (though with a leaning to Nonconformity), was the great religious feature of the Commonwealth. Penal laws against Dissenters were abolished,—and the Jews, who had been banished from England under Edward I., were allowed to return, and worship in peace.

Episcopalian worship was not openly recognized, but it was not interfered with, even where the Liturgy was used, and though, in consequence of Royalist intrigues, a bill

was passed disabling Episcopalian clergymen from holding fellowships, and from exercising various offices, it was put in practice only against political offenders.

The Roman Catholics were the only sect to whom no toleration was extended.

Amongst the Dissenters, the Independents were the most powerful, owing to the influence of Cromwell, who was a member of the body. By his permission, they held an assembly, in 1658, at the Savoy, in which they adopted the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, substituting, however, in place of the declaration in favour of Presbyterianism, one laudatory of Congregationalism.

The greatest hostility was shown to all amusements. The *Book of Sports* was abolished,—the Maypoles were cut down, and their accompanying revels denounced,—the theatres were closed, and all stage performances forbidden.

The Quakers owe their origin to this period. Their founder was George Fox, a shoemaker. His main tenet was that the inward teaching of the Spirit made the public ministry unnecessary.

This sect were the objects of great persecution.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Sketch of affairs from Cromwell's death to the Restoration.

Richard Cromwell quietly succeeded his father, and called

A Parliament, 1659.—It came into collision with the leading officers, and by the advice of the latter, in whose hands Richard was helpless, he dissolved it in less than three months.

A few weeks after, he resigned his Protectorship. The officers then recalled the *Rump*, who appointed a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, consisting of fifteen officers and sixteen civilians, the chief members being Fairfax, Lambert, Ashley Cooper, and Bradshaw. This Parliament quarrelled with the army, and deposed Lambert and others from their commands. Lambert, however, went down, and prevented the House from meeting, and the officers assumed the government.

General Monk, who was at the head of the army in Scotland, now declared himself on the side of the Commons. Lambert was sent against him, but, allowing himself to be deluded into treating with Monk, his forces deserted him, and Monk marched on the capital.

Meanwhile the citizens of London clamoured for a free Parliament, part of the troops in London joined them, and the *Rump* was restored.

Monk reached London, and, by his influence, the Presbyterian members ejected by Pride were restored. After fixing a date for the assembling of a new House, this *Long Parliament* finally dissolved itself, March 16, 1660.

Monk had sent Lambert to the Tower; he now escaped, and assembled a force, but was defeated and taken at Daventry.

The First Convention Parliament, (so called because not summoned by regal authority), 1660,—consisting chiefly of Royalists and Presbyterians, now assembled, together with a legitimate House of Lords, composed of hereditary peers. During the recess, Monk had been in communication with Charles, and had urged him to send a letter to propitiate Parliament. Accordingly, when the Houses met, there was presented to them the

Declaration of Breda, 1660,—promising, on Charles's part:—

1. A free pardon to all, (excepting those whom Parliament should name), who should, within forty days, return to their allegiance.

2. A free Parliament.

3. Religious toleration.

4. Settlement, by Parliament, of all questions affecting estates whose ownership had been altered by the Civil War.

5. That the army should be paid all arrears, and taken into his service.

These terms were accepted,—Charles was invited to return and occupy the throne,—he landed at Dover, May 25, and reached London, May 29, from which day the Restoration dates.

The Vaudois, or Piedmontese Protestants, were at this time under cruel persecution at the hands of the Duke of Savoy. Cromwell interfered on their behalf, and, through French influence, succeeded in procuring toleration for them.

"Killing, no Murder," was the title of a pamphlet against Cromwell, written by Colonel Titus. It proposed, and attempted to justify, the Protector's assassination.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Coffee introduced, 1652.

Postal system fully organized, 1656.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS.

After his father's execution, the Scotch Parliament offered to espouse Charles II.'s cause, on condition that he would sign the *Covenant*, and the *Solemn League and Covenant*; and that he would swear to own the acts of all the Parliaments held since the breaking out of the Civil War,—never to tolerate the Roman Catholic religion,—and to rule by the aid of Parliament and the General Assembly of the Kirk.

Charles temporized until he should see the result of an expedition, headed by the Duke of Montrose, which was about to leave Holland, and whose purpose was to raise Scotland.

Montrose landed in the Orkneys, and reached Ross-shire. But his forces did not swell, and he was defeated at

Corbiesdale, (or Invercarron),—1650, by the Scotch Parliamentary general, Colonel Strachan.

Montrose was soon after captured, and hanged and quartered at Edinburgh.

Charles, seeing this attempt fail, basely asserted that he had had no hand in it, and had even forbidden it,—and accepted the terms offered by the Scotch Parliament.

He quitted Breda,—reached Scotland,—and, having first been compelled to sign the *Covenant*, landed.

The Scots now proceeded in earnest to raise forces on his behalf, and the English Parliament sent Cromwell north with 16,000 men, to oppose them. He found that the Lowland inhabitants had fled, after purposely laying waste their lands, so that he was obliged to depend upon his fleet for supplies. He advanced to Edinburgh, but found the enemy too well posted to attack them, and

retreated to Dunbar, a town almost encircled by hills. Here he was surrounded by the Scots, and was placed in such jeopardy, that he was arranging to send away the artillery and infantry by sea, and cut his way through the enemy with his cavalry, when the Scots, eager to make sure of their prey, left the hills, and advanced into the valley. Cromwell cried out,—“The Lord hath delivered them into our hands!” and made his preparations for the battle of

Dunbar, 1650.—Parliamentarians vic.

Royalist com.,—General David Lesley.

P. „,—Cromwell.

Cromwell's *Ironsides*, as usual, had the chief share in the victory: the Scots lost 13,000 in killed and prisoners, and the greater part of the Lowlands fell into Cromwell's hands.

Charles, weary of the rigid supervision of the Covenanters, made a “*Start*” towards the Highlands, where there were Royalist chiefs ready to aid him: he was, however, caught, and brought back to Perth, and, early in 1651, crowned at Scone.

After a long and dangerous sickness, Cromwell continued operations, and took Perth, where he suddenly learned that Charles had started, with 11,000 troops, to invade England. The King reached Worcester without having been joined by many recruits, and thither Cromwell pursued him, and fought the battle of

Worcester, 1651.—*P.* vic.

R. com.,—Charles II.

P. „,—Cromwell.

The engagement was at first in the suburbs of the town, and then in its streets. Cromwell termed the battle “a crowning mercy.” It ended the *Civil War*.

3000 Royalists were slain, and 7000 taken prisoners, including General Lesley, the Duke of Hamilton, (who was mortally wounded), and the Earl of Derby, (who was executed).

After various adventures, and several hair-breadth escapes, Charles escaped to Normandy.

Monk, whom Cromwell left in command in Scotland, took Stirling and Dundee, and reduced the country to order.

In 1654 Scotland was incorporated with England

IRISH AFFAIRS.

After his father's execution, Charles II. was proclaimed king in Ireland, by the Marquis of Ormond, and only Dublin and Londonderry remained faithful to the Parliament.

Cromwell was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, and, with 12,000 troops and powerful artillery, crossed over to reduce the island to subjection.

Meanwhile there had been fought the battle of

Rathmines, 1649.—P. vic.

R. com.,—Marquis of Ormond.

P. „,—Colonel Jones, the Governor of Dublin.

The Royalist loss was 5000, in killed and prisoners.

Cromwell's first exploit was the siege of

Drogheda, 1649.—P. vic.

R. com.,—Sir Arthur Aston, (governor).

P. „,—Cromwell.

The town was stormed, and all found in arms were massacred.

He then proceeded to the siege of

Wexford, 1649.—P. vic.

R. com.,—Colonel Sinnott, (governor).

P. „,—Cromwell.

Town stormed: 2000 massacred.

Cork, and other towns, surrendered in terror.

Clonmel offered a brave defence, but was taken; after which Cromwell, being needed in Scotland, left Ireland in care of Ireton, who took Limerick after a long siege, and, before his death in 1651, almost reduced the country to subjection.

In 1652 the Royalists and Catholics were deprived of large estates, which were given to the English settlers and Cromwell's soldiers, and, in their hands the island began to assume a different appearance.

Cromwell's son Henry was Deputy 1654–1659, and by his wise and energetic administration did much to promote the prosperity and harmony of the country.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Germany.	Spain.	Popes.
LOUIS XIV.	FERDINAND III.	PHILIP IV.	INNOCENT X.
	LEOPOLD I.		ALEXANDER VII.

CHARLES II.

Dates.—1630 (at St James's Palace), 1649–1685, (at Whitehall, of apoplexy, dying a confessed Roman Catholic).

Though Charles did not *actually* come to the throne till 1660, the judges decided that his reign *legally* commenced January 30, 1649, the day of his father's execution.

Descent.—Eldest son of Charles I.

Married the Infanta Catherine of Braganza, daughter of John IV. of Portugal (d. 1706).

Charles shamefully neglected his wife for the society of his mistresses.

Issue.—None legitimate.

Claim.—Good. He was not only the eldest son of the last monarch, but there was no one else who had the shadow of a claim to the throne, since *William Seymour*, the only representative of the Suffolk family to whom Henry VIII. had willed the crown, and who was the legal heir at the accession of James I. and Charles I., died the very year that Charles II. was restored.

WARS.

1. With the Dutch.—(who were afterwards joined by the French), 1665–1667.

Cause.—Commercial jealousy.

CHIEF BATTLES :—

1. Off Lowestoft.—1665. English vic.

E. com.,—Duke of York, Rupert, and Earl Sandwich.

D. ",—Admiral Opdam.

The greatest naval victory yet won by the English. The Dutch loss was 4 admirals, 18 ships, and 7000 slain and prisoners.

(Louis XIV. soon after joined the Dutch, with a view to preventing England's thwarting his ambitious schemes.)

2. Off N. Foreland.—1666. D. vic.

E. com.,—Duke of Albermarle (Monk), Rupert.

D. ",—De Ruyter.

Albermarle foolishly led 54 ships against 80. The battle lasted four days, and would have been most disastrous to the English had not Rupert come up on the fourth day.

3. Off N. Foreland—1666. E. vic.

E. com.,—Albermarle, Rupert.*D. "*,—De Ruyter.

The Dutch were pursued to their own shores, and an immense number of ships was burned in the Vlie Roads.

Charles and Louis now engaged in secret negotiations. Charles appropriated to his own use $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions voted for the fleet, and in consequence, it fell into a wretchedly unseaworthy condition. De Ruyter, taking advantage of this, sailed up the Thames as far as Gravesend; while part of his fleet entering the Medway destroyed Sheerness, and burned several ships at Chatham. For weeks the Dutch sailed about the south-east and south coasts unmolested, and then returned home, *having inflicted on England the greatest national humiliation she has suffered since the Norman conquest.*

The Treaty of Breda, 1667, put an end to the war.

2. With the Dutch, (1672-1674).—Undertaken in alliance with France.

Cause,—France entered on the war to forward her ambitious aims, and England joined France without any fair pretext.

CHIEF BATTLES :—

Southwold Bay,—1672. E. vic.

E. com.,—Duke of York, Earl Sandwich, (who was blown up in the *Royal James*).

D. ",—De Ruyter.

Off Dutch Coast,—1673 were fought three engagements. The allies won the first two, and the Dutch the last.

{ *E. com.*,—Rupert.

{ *F. "*,—Comte d'Estrées.

D. ",—De Ruyter.

The Treaty of Westminster, 1674, made peace between the English and Dutch.

Terms :—

1. The English flag to have supremacy in the narrow seas.

2. The Dutch to pay 800,000 crowns war-indemnity.

Louis XIV. on his part invaded Holland, and, owing to the disunion caused by faction, was at first extremely successful. But John de Witt, the Grand Pensionary, and his brother Cornelius being murdered, William of

Orange assumed the control of affairs, under the title of Stadtholder, which his father had held. He opened the dykes, and Louis returned to France, leaving garrisoned a few of the towns he had taken.

The Treaty of Nimeguen, 1678,—put an end to the war between France and Holland. By it France acquired Franche-Comté, Tournay, Cambray, and other towns.

The *Battles fought in Scotland* during this reign will be found under "*Scotch Affairs*."

PLOTS AND REBELLIONS.

Insurrection of Fifth-monarchy Men, 1661.—These fanatics declared that Christ was on the eve of commencing His reign on earth. Sixty of them, under a wine-cooper named Venner, rose in London, and made an obstinate resistance. Most of them were hanged.

Insurrection of Fifth-monarchy Men, 1663,—in Yorkshire and Westmoreland.

This served as a pretext for passing the *Conventicle Act*.

The Popish Plot, 1678,—was concocted, for his own profit, by a disreputable clergyman, named Titus Oates, who had been a pretended convert to Roman Catholicism, and spent some time in Jesuit colleges. He declared that the Catholics intended to assassinate Charles, and place his brother James on the throne, if the latter would consent; and that the Papists had caused the *Great Fire*.

Danby, the Premier, professed to credit it, as he wished to distract the attention of Parliament from his own acts, and Shaftesbury, the leader of the Opposition, took it up eagerly, as it forwarded his ends.

Oates denounced Coleman, the Duchess of York's secretary, as one of the chiefs of the plot, and amongst his papers was found evidence that the Roman Catholics certainly hoped to restore their religion in England, by means of the Duke of York; but not a trace of the diabolical scheme invented by Oates was discovered.

The utmost terror quickly spread through the country, and arose to a panic, when *Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, before whom Oates had made oath, was found dead in a ditch on Primrose Hill.

Oates now denounced Lords Arundel, Belasis, Petre, Powis, and Stafford, and they were imprisoned. Another villain, named Bedloe, joined Oates, and together they proceeded to wholesale accusations,—even declaring Queen Catharine to be involved in the plot; but Charles would not hear of it. Large numbers were imprisoned, and many executed, amongst whom were Coleman and *Lord Stafford*. Stafford was condemned by his peers on the evidence of Oates, and another informer, Dugdale: the multitude at his execution were much moved, and responded heartily to his assertion of innocence. The excitement gradually abated,—convictions could not be obtained,—and the Popish Plot lapsed into oblivion.

Titus Oates was rewarded with a pension of £1200; but, in 1684, for libelling the Duke of York, he was fined £100,000, and imprisoned in default.

Meal-Tub Plot, 1679,—was hatched by *Dangerfield*, on the model of the Popish Plot. It included Papists and Presbyterians, and took its name from the papers embodying the plan being found hidden in a meal-tub.

Rye House Plot, 1683,—was a conspiracy to assassinate Charles and the Duke of York at Rye House (Herts), on their way from Newmarket. They escaped through returning sooner than they had intended. One of the conspirators revealed the plot to the Government,—several persons were arrested, and three of them, Walcot, Rouse, and Hone, were executed. The evidence of some of the conspirators showed that Lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, the Earl of Essex, Monmouth, and others had canvassed strong measures for the exclusion of James from the throne, and the establishment of constitutional government. They were accordingly arrested. Russell and Sidney were illegally convicted and executed,—and Essex was found dead in the Tower. Thus, these noblemen, though not accused of participation in the Rye House Plot, owed their death to it. Monmouth was pardoned, but banished and went to Holland. Shaftesbury, who had been more eager than Russell for an insurrection, escaped to the Continent, where he died.

PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

1st Parliament, (the "Convention Parliament," which had restored Charles), 1660.—The following were its chief acts :—

The King's Revenue was fixed.—Tonnage and poundage were granted for life,—together with a tax on beer, spirits, and other liquors, instead of the amount formerly derived from *military tenures*.

The Army was paid and disbanded, excepting two regiments.

An Act of Indemnity was passed, with certain exceptions.

Before the Restoration, it was decided in Parliament, that not more than seven should be excluded from the indemnity promised by Charles. Several who had aided at Charles I.'s trial were now taken into custody, and nineteen others gave themselves up in consequence of a proclamation declaring that those concerned in the trial who did not surrender within fourteen days would be excepted from the amnesty. The Peers wished to bring to trial all who had signed Charles's death-warrant, and five other persons. The Commons, however, protested, and finally it was agreed to try twenty-nine of those in custody. The whole of them were condemned, and ten of them at once executed, including Scrope, *one of the nineteen* who had been induced to surrender. The corpses of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were taken up, and hanged at Tyburn ; and the bodies of Cromwell's mother and daughter, Pym, and Blake, were removed from Westminster Abbey, and thrust promiscuously into a hole in the adjoining grave-yard. In 1662, three more of the regicides were taken in Holland, brought to England, and executed.

The Restoration of the Crown and Church lands was discussed.—These lands had been sold under the Commonwealth. The general opinion of Parliament was, that the Crown lands should be restored without compensation to the present holders, but that those who had purchased Church estates should be recouped, on giving them up. Clarendon, however, cut the Gordian knot,

by removing the difficult question from the province of Parliament.

Episcopacy was restored, and the clergy reinstated in their benefices. This Parliament *dissolved* at the end of 1660.

2d Parliament, (or "**Pension Parliament**,"—so called because many of its members received bribes from Charles and from Louis),—(1661–1679). The first proceedings of this Parliament were to establish Charles's power, and the supremacy of the Church of England.

They declared the militia under the king's sole control, and then proceeded to pass

The Corporation Act,—1661, enacting that all members of municipal corporations should

1. Abjure the *Solemn League and Covenant*.

2. Take the Sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church, at least yearly.

3. Declare, on oath, that it was unlawful to take arms against the king or his officers.

The Prayer-Book having been revised by Convocation, and the alterations not satisfying the Puritans, Parliament passed

The Act of Uniformity, May, 1662, requiring all clergymen holding benefices

1. To declare their "unfeigned assent and consent" to everything contained in the revised Prayer-Book.

2. To receive ordination from a Bishop.

All who did not comply before August 24 (St Bartholomew's Day!), were to be deprived of their livings.

About 2000 clergymen refused compliance, and were accordingly ejected.

An insurrection of fifth-monarchy men, in the North, was made the pretext for

The Conventicle Act, 1664,—declaring all assemblies of more than five persons, besides the members of a family, for worship not according to the Prayer-Book, to be seditious. Those over sixteen years of age present at such meetings were to be fined £5, or imprisoned for three months, for their first offence,—to be fined £10, or six months, for the second,—and for a third offence, to pay £100, or be transported for seven years. Any justice of the peace might convict summarily, in such cases.

The Triennial Bill was repealed, at Charles's desire, and

an Act substituted, declaring that Parliaments *ought to be held triennially*.

During the Great Plague, the Nonconformist clergy were almost the only ministers who stayed in London, boldly preaching in the deserted pulpits, and visiting the sick.

Parliament, when it assembled at Oxford, in the autumn of 1665, declared that these Dissenting ministers had availed themselves of the late opportunity to proclaim treason,—and passed

The Five Mile Act, 1665,—requiring all clergymen who had not subscribed the *Act of Uniformity*, to declare, on oath, that it was not lawful to take up arms against the king, or to attempt any change in Church or State. All who declined this oath, were not allowed

1. To go within *five miles* of any place where they had ever preached,

2. To act as tutors or schoolmasters, on penalty of a fine of £40, or six months' imprisonment.

The loyalty of this Parliament now began to cool, in consequence of Charles's shameless recklessness, and indications which he began to give that he inherited the Stuart vice of tyranny.

Accordingly, when they met in 1666 they granted supplies only on certain conditions, and, soon afterwards, appointed auditors of the national accounts.

Clarendon was impeached, 1667, and banished for life.

He was succeeded by a ministry named

The Cabal, 1667,—so called from the initials of its chiefs—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Cooper), Lauderdale,—forming that word.

Some authorities say that the ministry originated the word itself; but it has been clearly shown that the term "*Cabal*," meaning an *intriguing Clique*, was in use before the formation of the ministry to which it was so felicitously applied.

Buckingham and Ashley (created Earl of Shaftesbury) were anxious to gain the support of the Dissenters to forward their own interests, and, by their influence, a COMPREHENSION BILL, having for its end the union of all the Protestants in one communion, was framed by the ministers; but the Commons refused to take any steps

towards toleration, and, in 1670, re-enacted the *Conventicle Act*, with a wider interpretation against offenders.

During the recess of Parliament, Charles issued a *DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE*,—1672, suspending all penal laws against Papists and Dissenters. His motive was, in reality, no love of religious freedom, but a desire to relieve the Roman Catholics (to which Church he himself secretly belonged), with a special view to the interests of his brother James, his heir, who was an openly-avowed Papist.

When Parliament re-assembled, 1673, they compelled James to withdraw the *Declaration*, and passed, as a counter-blow at the Duke of York,

The Test Act, 1673,—requiring all holding office under the Crown to

1. Take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.
2. Take the Sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church.
3. Express disbelief in Transubstantiation.

In consequence of this measure, the Duke of York was compelled to resign his office of Lord High Admiral.

The Dissenters had, with noble disinterestedness, supported the Parliament in their opposition to the *Indulgence*, because of their dread lest Popery might gain the ascendant, and because they would not recognize the king's right to do away with Acts of Parliament by proclamation. The *Test Act* excluded them, equally with Papists, from offices under the Crown ; but Parliament promised them a special *RELIEF BILL* from the provisions of the *Test Act*. It was, however, never granted, and it was not till the *REPEAL OF THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS, 1828*, that Nonconformists were freed from civil disabilities.

The *Cabal* soon afterwards dissolved,—the *Earl of Danby* became Premier,—Shaftesbury was deprived of the Chancellorship, and went into opposition.

In consequence of the Popish Plot, Parliament passed **The Catholic Tests Bill (or Papists' Disabling Bill), 1678**, excluding Roman Catholics from both Houses. The Duke of York was, reluctantly, allowed to keep his seat.

The Impeachment of Danby, 1678, was the last act of this Parliament, which Charles dissolved to save his minister.

3d Parliament, 1679,—resumed the

Impeachment of Danby, and, in spite of his producing a royal pardon, he was sent to the Tower.

Sir William Temple succeeded Danby. By his advice, and with a view to reconcile parties, a new Privy Council was appointed, consisting of fifteen officers of state, and fifteen noblemen and gentlemen, by whose counsel Charles promised to be guided in governing. Shaftesbury was president, many of the popular party were members, and hopes were entertained of milder measures ; but the power in the Council soon fell into the hands of a clique composed of Essex, Sunderland, Halifax, and Temple,—while the Commons remained bent on their former line of action. They passed

The Habeas Corpus Act (called then also Lord Shaftesbury's Act), 1679,—the *Third great Charter of English Liberty*.

Its object was to prevent those illegal and long imprisonments which were commonly inflicted upon those who offended the Government.

Provisions :—

1. Any unconvicted prisoner can, unless accused of treason or felony, demand of the Chancellor or any of the judges, within two terms after his imprisonment, a writ of Habeas Corpus, which the judge is bound to grant, on sight of a copy of the warrant, or of an affidavit declaring that such copy is denied the prisoner. The prisoner to be produced, within twenty days, before the judge, who may then free him, on his giving security that he will appear, in the proper Court, to answer the charge.

(In the case of persons illegally detained, this would be equivalent to a free discharge, since the Government would scarcely attempt to prosecute).

2. No person freed from custody by Habeas Corpus to be recommitted.

3. Any unconvicted prisoner for treason or felony can demand a trial in the first week of the Term, or on the first day of the Assizes, next after his committal. If the case be postponed, owing to absence of the Crown witnesses, the prisoner to be entitled to bail, and to be discharged altogether if the trial be not proceeded with in the second Term, or at the second Assizes, after his committal.

4. Any judge refusing a Habeas Corpus, legally demanded, to pay the person applying for the same £500.

Any officer refusing a copy of the warrant, neglecting to produce a prisoner in obedience to a writ of Habeas Corpus, or taking part in shifting the custody of a prisoner to another keeper, to pay to the person so injured £100, or, if it be a second offence, to pay £200 and forfeit his post.

5. No inhabitant of England (unless by his own consent, or in case he have committed a capital offence in the place to which he is sent) to be sent prisoner to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or any place beyond seas.

Any one violating this provision, together with his advisers and assistants, to pay the party injured £500 and treble the cost of its recovery,—to be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit,—to incur the penalties of *præmunire*, and to be beyond the reach of a royal pardon.

Parliament next brought in and read twice an EXCLUSION BILL, to shut the Duke of York out from the succession. Charles professed himself ready to consent to certain provisions for hereafter limiting the regal authority should James succeed him ; but the Commons were determined to pass the Bill, and the King dissolved the House.

Charles was now seized with illness, and sent for the Duke of York, who had been living abroad in exile to escape the popular fury. On James's return, his influence became predominant with his brother, and a general alarm was felt, amidst which Charles summoned his

4th Parliament, (1679-1681).—Finding it hostile to himself, the King at once prorogued it, without the consent of the Council. Temple, Russell, and others resigned. He then removed Shaftesbury from the presidency of the Council, and the latter used every effort to excite the people against the Duke of York. He organized, on the anniversary of Elizabeth's accession, a grand anti-Papal procession, in which were carried images of the Pope, cardinals, priests, and nuns, which were afterwards burned. He also induced the Duke of Monmouth,—Charles's illegitimate son by Lucy Walters, who had been banished by James's influence,—to return, without Charles's authority, to England, and spread the report that Charles and Lucy Walters were legally married, and that, consequently, Monmouth was heir to the throne.

It was asserted that the marriage-contract was in the keeping of Sir Gilbert Gerard, in a black box. Though Gerard denied the affair, and Charles declared he had never married any one but Catherine, the popularity of Monmouth, and the general dislike of James caused the story to be credited.

Those members of Parliament anxious to pass the *Exclusion Bill*, together with several grand juries and corporations, now forwarded petitions to Charles for the reassembling of Parliament. He issued, in reply, a proclamation against illegal petitions, and his party presented addresses to him, declaring that they *abhorred* the petitions as an infringement of the royal prerogative. The two parties were hence called PETITIONERS or ADDRESSERS, and ABHORRERS,—names soon altered to *Whigs* and *Tories*. (*Tory* is said to mean an *Irish savage*, and *Whig*, *sour whey*).

The Duke of York, after an absence in Scotland as Lord Commissioner, returned to England, and resumed his influence at Court.

Shaftesbury took the bold step of accusing him before the grand jury at Westminster as a Popish recusant.

The judge dismissed the jury, and thus saved James, who, by the advice of the ministers, returned to Scotland, to be out of the way when Parliament met. On their assembling they passed

The *Exclusion Bill*, 1680; but the Lords, influenced by Halifax, rejected it.

The Commons, in consequence, refused supplies, and Charles dissolved the House.

5th Parliament, (March 21–28, 1681!)—assembled at Oxford.

The King proposed that the Duke of York should be banished for life, 500 miles out of England, with the understanding that he should not succeed to the throne, in the event of his surviving Charles,—but should have merely the *title* of King, while his daughter, the Princess of Orange, should act as Regent, in his place.

The Commons paid no attention to this shallow and false proposal; but resolutely proceeded with another *Exclusion Bill*, whereupon the King dissolved the House, after it had sat a week!

Charles called no more Parliaments, and till the end of

his reign, acted as despotically as any one of the Stuarts. His chief illegal and tyrannical acts were :—

1. The persecution of Shaftesbury and his party.—*College*, a joiner, one of Shaftesbury's followers, was indicted for plotting to seize the King, and alter the government. The London grand jury ignored the bill; but it was alleged that the offence had been committed in Oxfordshire, as well as Middlesex. He was, accordingly, tried at Oxford,—condemned,—and executed! *Shaftesbury* was committed on a charge of high treason; but the grand jury ignored the bill, and he escaped.

2. London and other corporations were compelled to surrender their Charters, which were returned to them so altered as to ensure the return of members of Parliament who would support the Court.

3. The trial and execution of Russell and Sidney, (particulars of which will be found in their lives at the end of the period).

STATUTES,

(not named under "Parliamentary Affairs").

1. **Statute abolishing military tenures**, by altering them into freeholds.

This measure finally abolished the Feudal System.

2. **Navigation Act**, enacting that

1. No goods should be brought from the Colonies in any but British ships.

2. No foreign goods should be imported, in English ships, from any other place but that where they had been produced.

3. No goods should be brought from Russia, Turkey, or (with the exception of a very few articles of commerce) any other country, in any but British ships, or vessels belonging to the country where the goods had been produced.

Act regulating the Presentation of Petitions,—forbidding more than ten persons to be bearers of any petition to the King, or Parliament.

Act repealing the Statute "De Hæretico Comburendo," and abolishing death-punishments for religious causes.

Poor Law Act, giving a "*settlement*" by birth, living, apprenticeship, or forty days' service, in a parish,—and empowering justices of peace to eject any new-comer in a parish, who should not, within forty days, take a house of the yearly value of at least £10.

Act for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day, forbade the pursuit of labour or business, or the exposure of goods for sale on Sunday, under a penalty of 5s., or, for a second offence, of loss of the goods.

This statute is still in force.

TREATIES.

The Triple Alliance, 1668, between England, Holland, and Sweden, with a view to check the ambitious designs of Louis XIV., who was attacking the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed in right of his wife, who was daughter of Philip IV. of Spain.

It led to France and Spain signing the **TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.

The Secret Treaty of Dover, 1670, between Charles and Louis.

Charles agreed that he would

1. Publicly declare himself a Roman Catholic.
2. Aid France to crush Holland.

Louis agreed that he would

1. Pay Charles £200,000 a year.
2. Aid him with 6000 troops, if any rising should take place on the treaty being published.

This agreement was never fulfilled in its entirety, owing to a wholesome dread of public opinion, on Charles's part; but the alliance of England and France against Holland was the result of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

The Presbyterians and Independents, relying on Charles's promise of religious toleration contained in the *Declaration of Breda*, asked, at the Restoration, that such modifications might be made in the constitution and ritual of

the Church of England, that they might conscientiously join it.

At Charles's request, they formulated their demands, as follows:—

For the Constitution of the Church, they proposed *Archbishop Usher's "Model" of "Reduced Episcopacy,"* which, while retaining bishops, did not leave the government of the Church to them, but to presbyteries, presided over by the bishops, and in which matters were to be decided by the majority of votes.

For the Ritual of the Church, they proposed to substitute for the Book of Common Prayer a Formulary drawn up chiefly by Baxter, from which were omitted all those matters which had been stumbling-blocks to the Puritans.

To consider these propositions,

The Savoy Conference, 1661, was held, consisting of twelve bishops, and twelve Presbyterian clergy. The proposed changes in the constitution of the Church were haughtily rejected by the bishops; and when the question of ritual came to be discussed, they would yield so little, that, after four months' sitting, the Conference dissolved, in despair of accomplishing anything.

The task of revising the Book of Common Prayer was then handed over to Convocation, whose chief alterations were as follows:—

The *Prayers for the Parliament*, and for *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, and the *General Thanksgiving*, were added to the *Morning Service*.

The *Evening Service* was made to commence with the *Sentences, Exhortation, Confession, and Absolution*, instead of beginning with the Lord's Prayer.

The Service for the *Baptism of such as are of Riper Years* was added, with a special view to the natives in the colonies.

The *Communion Service* was revised throughout,—the last part of the *Prayer for the Church Militant* being altered, and the protest against Transubstantiation, removed under Elizabeth, again added at the end of the Service.

In the Service for the *Baptism of Infants*, the question, "Wilt thou keep God's holy will," &c., with its answer, and the petition, "Sanctify this water to the mystical washing away of sin," were added.

The *Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea* were also added.

This was the *Final Revision of the Book of Common Prayer*.

The Church of England being thus fully restored, Parliament, backed by Clarendon, who was a bitter enemy to the Presbyterians, determined to expel from the Church all who would not agree to its constitution and ritual. The result was the *Act of Uniformity*, which drove out two thousand of the holiest men in the Church, and cast them penniless upon the world, the Act being so framed that they were compelled to quit their benefices just before Michaelmas, and thus lost a year's tithes. Numbers of these ejected clergy were reduced to the direst straits, and as Act after Act was passed against them, their condition became truly lamentable.

The Church party cannot be blamed for taking measures to restore the Church Constitution and Ritual, which had been abolished under the Commonwealth; but they deserve the severest censure for their intolerant persecution of those whom they had expelled from their communion. The only palliation of their conduct is, that *they only made the same use of their power that the predominant religious sect always did in that age*.

The *Act of Comprehension*, which the Cabal proposed, was supported by such divines as Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Bates, Manton, and Baxter, and would, Baxter says, have restored 1400 Nonconforming clergy to the Church; but the Commons were resolute against any scheme of toleration.

The *Quakers* fell under the lash occasionally. One case is memorable, from its establishing a great principle:—

William Penn and *William Mead* were arrested under the *Conventicle Act* for riot, and tried before the Recorder of London, who directed the jury to find them "Guilty." The jury declared them "Not guilty," and, resolutely standing to their verdict, were fined forty marks each, and committed to prison, on refusing to pay. Bushel, the foreman, sued out his Habeas Corpus; the return made to it was, that he had acquitted the prisoners against evidence and the direction of the court. Chief Justice Vaughan, to whom the return was made, declared it insufficient, and discharged Bushel,—thus establishing the

principle that *an English jury is not responsible to any earthly authority for its verdict.*

The Roman Catholics were treated very mildly, owing to the secret favour of Charles, until the Popish Plot, and the excitement against the Duke of York. In 1674 all native-born Englishmen who had become Roman Catholic priests were ordered to leave the country, in six weeks, under penalty of death, while any British subject in Great Britain or Ireland who should attend Mass was to be fined one hundred marks, and be imprisoned for a year.

Partly as a natural rebound from the Puritanic rigour of morals under the Commonwealth, and partly from the vicious example of the Court, this reign was characterized by general irreligion and profligacy, against which the Established Church, as *Macaulay* says, "contended feebly and with half a heart. . . . Her attention was elsewhere engaged. Her whole soul was in the work of crushing the Puritans, and of teaching her disciples to give unto Cæsar the things which were Cæsar's."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Cession of Dunkirk to France, 1662.—Dunkirk had been taken from Spain in 1658, by the French and English, and handed over to the English. Charles, being in pressing need of money, was induced, by Clarendon, to sell the town to Louis XIV. for 5,000,000 livres. This transaction greatly enraged the people, and rendered Clarendon very unpopular.

The Great Plague of London, 1665, broke out in May, and lasted till the winter, carrying off over 100,000 persons. The exact nature of this terrible scourge is unknown; but it did its deadly work rapidly once it seized its victim. All who had the means hastened from the city: the streets were grass-grown, desolate, and silent, save where the dead-cart stopped before some plague-stricken house marked with the ghastly red-cross, and the terrible cry, "Bring out your dead" broke the stillness.

There is no doubt that this, and other visitations of the same nature, owed their origin to the narrow, dirty streets and defective sewerage.

The Great Fire of London, (Sept. 2-5, 1666), broke out in a bakery in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge, and stopped at Pye Corner near the Temple, the whole district from whence to the Tower was reduced to ashes. St Paul's Cathedral and 88 other churches, 13,000 houses, and 4 bridges were consumed, the total loss being estimated at seven and a quarter millions. Aided by an east wind and the wooden structure of the houses, the flames spread rapidly, and had not their progress been checked by blowing up blocks of buildings, and so creating an open space in their path, all London might have been burned down. Good came of this catastrophe, for the new houses were made roomier, and the new streets wider,—and thus the city became healthier. It was believed at the time that the Papists had wilfully originated the fire, and it was attributed to them in the inscription on the Monument erected to commemorate the event. Dryden alludes to this :—

“Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Lifts its tall head, and, like a bully, *lies*.”

The Closing of the Exchequer, 1672.—Charles, when in want of money, had been in the habit of borrowing money from merchants, bankers, and others, and giving them bonds making over to them the revenue until principal and interest were paid. By Shaftesbury's advice, in 1672, he declared there would be no payment for a year.

The consequence was ruin to numerous large and small capitalists.

Charles's Relations with Louis XIV.—Louis XIV. joined the Dutch in the war with the English, with the hope of conquering them, and so preventing their interference with his continental schemes. Being disappointed in this, he determined to secure England's alliance by bribing Charles, whose reckless extravagance kept him in a state of chronic impecuniosity. Charles eagerly took the bait, and even before peace was made with France was in private treaty with Louis.

Charles was compelled by the Cabal to join the *Triple Alliance* against Louis; but in a very short time he was again in correspondence with him, and signed the *Secret Treaty of Dover*, the result of which was an alliance between England and France against Holland.

In 1676 Charles and Louis bound themselves to make no treaties without common consent, and Charles promised, on condition of an annual payment of £100,000, to dissolve Parliament, if they urged him to make such treaties.

This pension was paid only one year, Louis withdrawing it, in anger, on the marriage of William of Orange and the Princess Mary.

Charles, in revenge, withdrew the English troops that were serving in the French army, and asked Parliament for supplies to make war on France. They refused to grant them until war should be declared; but this was not done, and soon Charles was nibbling again at Louis' purse, by an offer, through Danby, to remain neutral, for a pension of 6,000,000 livres.

Thus Charles was prepared, throughout his reign, to sell the honour of England to her greatest enemy, to supply means for his own vicious pleasures.

Theatres were re-opened, and actresses were introduced upon the stage.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Royal Society founded, 1662.—Its establishment gave a powerful impetus to scientific studies.

Rock-Salt discovered at Nantwich.—Hitherto salt had been imported or procured by evaporation.

The Steam Engine invented, 1683, by the Marquis of Worcester, who then first showed that steam could be employed as a motive force.

New Gold and Silver Coinage struck at the Restoration. Guineas were first coined.

Tea and Coffee came into more general use after the Restoration. They were, at first, sold in a liquid state, and in 1660 a duty of 8d. per gallon for tea, and 4d. for coffee, was imposed.

Chelsea Hospital founded for old soldiers.

Coal used for fuel in the places where it was mined, and, towards the end of the reign, in London.

St Paul's Cathedral designed and commenced by Sir Christopher Wren.

COMMERCE AND COLONIZATION.

Bombay and Tangiers acquired, 1662, as part of Catherine's dowry, and Bombay given to East India Company.

New Amsterdam (New York) surrendered, 1664, by the Dutch.

Hudson's Bay Company obtained Charter for trading in furs.

Pennsylvania founded by William Penn. He obtained the land from the Indians, whom he regarded as its rightful owners, on fair terms, and established the State on wise and benevolent principles.

SCOTCH AFFAIRS.

The Drunken Parliament, 1661, seemed determined to deprive the country of its liberty. It declared that the executive power was the King's alone, and passed the

Rescissory Act, abolishing all statutes made during the last twenty-eight years.

Argyle, the leader of the Covenanters, was impeached as a traitor, and executed, and Episcopacy was re-established.

The Presbyterians, however, would not enter the Church, and held their services by stealth, amongst the hills and moors. Sir James Turner, with a party of dragoons, was sent to reduce those in the West to conformity,—and fined and otherwise severely punished them. They rose in self-defence, captured Turner, and marched 1100 strong, under Colonel Wallace, to Edinburgh. Finding the gates closed, they retired, but were attacked and dispersed by General Dalziel, on the

Pentland Hills, 1666.

About forty of them were captured and executed.

After Clarendon's fall the Presbyterians were less severely treated, and an Indulgence was granted to the ejected clergy, by which they were promised their former livings, or fresh ones if those were now filled up, on condition that they would conform to Church and State. The

majority of them declined the offer, and stigmatized the proclamation as the **BLACK INDULGENCE**.

Under Lauderdale, who became Lord Commissioner of Scotland, the Nonconformists were most bitterly persecuted. It was made sedition to assemble for their worship, and their preachers were subject to loss of property and death.

Public feeling, in England, against the Government and the Duke of York becoming extremely violent, Charles was anxious to keep a large standing army, ready to oppose any outbreak. To afford a pretext for doing so, the government in Scotland were instructed to goad the people into rebellion. The lairds of the West were required to sign **BONDS OF PEACE**, promising that they, their households, their tenants, and their tenants' households would not attend services forbidden by law, or hold communication with any who had been punished for offences against the Establishment. The lairds refused the oath,—and forthwith the country was declared to be in insurrection, and 6000 Highlanders were quartered on the people, whom they robbed and shamefully ill-used. Strong representations from the whole country procured the withdrawal of these barbarians; but, shortly after, 5000 more took their places.

The most unpopular of the Scotch prelates was **ARCHBISHOP SHARP**, of St Andrews, who was a renegade from Presbyterianism. His commissioner Carmichael was hated also for his persecuting zeal, and a band of men determined to assassinate him. They lay in ambush for him on *Magus Moor*, near St Andrews: the Archbishop appeared upon the scene instead of his subordinate, and, hailing the opportunity, the ruffians brutally murdered him.

The assassins took refuge in the West,—intense excitement was created amongst the Covenanters,—and the men went armed to their services. On one of these occasions Graham of Claverhouse came upon an immense congregation at

Loudon Hill, 1679.—He attacked furiously, but was compelled to retreat, with a loss of thirty men.

The Covenanters' force swelled and advanced, and Claverhouse retired before them to Edinburgh. Monmouth was sent to meet them, and at

Bothwell Bridge, 1679, utterly defeated them. 1200

were taken prisoners, of whom some were executed, and 300 sent to the Barbadoes plantations as slaves. Towards the end of the reign, the Duke of York was made Lord Commissioner of Scotland, and political and religious persecution was most severe, James himself witnessing the torture of prisoners. A fresh oath of non-resistance to the Crown, and of abstinence from all attempts at changes in Church and State, was imposed. The Earl of Argyle, on taking it, declared that he reserved to himself the right to forward any alterations constitutionally and lawfully made: he was, in consequence, tried for high treason, and condemned to death. He escaped from prison, but his estates were forfeited to the Crown.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The only matter of importance in Ireland was the settlement of estates. Cromwell had confiscated the lands of Royalists and Roman Catholics, and bestowed part of them on his soldiers and on the Protestant settlers, while the rest remained unappropriated. After the resignation of Richard Cromwell, a Council of officers assumed the control of affairs in Ireland. They appointed a Convention Parliament, composed of representatives from the Protestant estate-holders. These, at the Restoration, acknowledged Charles, and prayed him to call a Protestant Parliament to settle estates in accordance with his proclamation of 1660, by which those Royalists and Roman Catholics who had remained loyal to his father and himself were to be restored to their lands, and those to whom Cromwell had granted estates were to retain them, or receive compensation for giving them up. On examination, it was found that Charles had bestowed such extensive tracts of the confiscated land left unappropriated by Cromwell on the Duke of York and others, that the remainder went very little towards satisfying claimants. In this dilemma the holders of lands granted by Cromwell agreed to give up one-third of their estates to swell the *Fund for Repairs*, out of which the Royalists and Roman Catholics were to be recouped. But even then, the supply fell short of the demand, and, while the Royalists' claims were satisfied, over 3000 Roman Catholics, who had been

deprived by Cromwell, and who protested their undeviating loyalty, received no compensation whatever.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Germany.	Spain.	Popes.
LOUIS XIV.	LEOPOLD I.	PHILIP IV.	ALEXANDER VII.
		CHARLES II.	CLEMENT IX.
			CLEMENT X.
			INNOCENT XI.

JAMES II.

Dates.—Born, 1633 (at St James's Palace, London);—Began to reign, 1685;—Abdicated, December 11, 1688 (the day on which he left Whitehall to attempt to reach France);—Died, 1701 (at St Germain's, where he lived, after the Revolution, dependent upon the bounty of Louis XIV.)

Descent.—Second son (but third child) of Charles I.

Married.—1st. Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon (d. 1671). 2nd. Mary d'Este, sister of the Duke of Modena (d. 1718).

Issue.—*By Anne*,—Mary II., m. William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).—Anne, m. Prince George of Denmark.—Other children who died young. *By Mary*,—James, the "Old Pretender."—Other children who died young.

Claim.—Good, being by descent nearest heir to the throne, and no one else having the slightest claim to it.

WARS.

None.

The *Battle of Sedgemoor* will be found under "*Plots*."

PLOTS AND REBELLIONS.

Monmouth's Rebellion, 1685.

Monmouth had retired, after the Rye House Plot, to Holland, where large numbers of English refugees, amongst

whom was the Earl of Argyle, who had escaped from prison in Charles II.'s reign, were sheltered.

Argyle and his friends having planned a descent upon Scotland, with a view to overthrow James's power, Monmouth was prevailed upon to undertake a similar enterprise in England, and started about a month after Argyle.

He landed at Lyme,—large numbers of followers flocked to his standard,—and he issued a

Manifesto, declaring that

1. James was an enemy to the Protestant religion, to civil liberty, and to the constitution,—that he had originated the Great Fire, poisoned Charles II., and committed other heinous offences, and that, consequently, he was a tyrant, traitor, usurper, and assassin.

2. The object of the invasion was to uphold the Protestant faith, to restore and secure liberty, and to maintain the constitution; that, consequently, they would guarantee annual Parliaments,—the restoration of charters to those corporations that had been deprived of them,—no standing army without consent of Parliament,—and complete religious toleration.

3. He was the legitimate son of Charles II., and would, hereafter, prove his right to the throne,—but that he made no claim to it, at present, and would leave the settlement of the future government to Parliament.

Monmouth then advanced to Axminster, where Albemarle came up with 4000 troops, but retired at sight of the forces of the duke, who proceeded next to Taunton, where he was enthusiastically received, and assumed the title of *king*, hoping by so doing to attract the gentry to his side; but in this he was disappointed. He now determined to attack Bristol; but, when within a few miles of the city, a broken bridge barred his progress, and, hearing that James's forces were approaching, he returned to Bridgewater. Three days after was fought, about three miles from Bridgewater, the battle of

Sedgemoor, 1685, (*the Last Battle on English soil*).

James's forces, under the command of the *Earl of Feversham* and *Colonel Kirke*, being encamped in the Plain of Sedgemoor, Monmouth determined to surprise them by night. As his troops neared the enemy, however, they suddenly encountered one of those deep "dykes" which, in Somersetshire, serve the purpose of

hedges. This obstacle caused a halt,—a pistol accidentally went off and gave the alarm, and Feversham was immediately upon them. Monmouth's infantry fought gallantly, but unsuccessfully; his cavalry, under Lord Grey, broke, and fled, at the first charge, and he himself, seeing them routed, hastened from the field, and attempted to reach the coast. After wandering about for nearly two days, the duke was found concealed in a dyke, taken, and conveyed to London. A bill of attainder had been passed against him at his landing, and he would have been immediately executed, had he not, with a view of moving the royal clemency, sought an interview with the king, on pretence of having important matters to communicate.

James consented to see him, hoping that he would divulge the names of powerful accomplices in England. Both were disappointed, when they met, and Monmouth was beheaded a week after his capture.

After the battle of Sedgemoor, Feversham and Kirke proceeded to execute large numbers of the insurgents without any trial, and the soldiers (nicknamed "*Kirke's lambs*"), were guilty of the greatest barbarities. But their proceedings were mild compared to those of the notorious *Chief-Justice Jeffreys*, who, with four other judges, was sent down, on special commission, to try those accused of complicity in the rebellion. This

Bloody Assize (or **Bloody Campaign**), was conducted by the blustering Jeffreys, without regard to law, evidence, sex, or age. He had come determined to secure convictions, and he obtained his end. 233 were hanged in Somersetshire, 74 in Dorsetshire, and 13 in Devon,—and those who escaped that fate owed it to heavy bribes.

The most disgraceful and pitiful incident of this assize was the trial of

ALICE LISLE, widow of one of Cromwell's peers,—a noble old lady of seventy. She was accused of housing two rebels, who had fled from Sedgemoor. The evidence did not show that she knew them to be insurgents, and the men themselves had not yet been tried, and proved to be so; but Jeffreys, by brutally browbeating witnesses and jury, obtained a verdict of guilty, and *sentenced her to be burned alive!!* However, by the intercession of several clergymen, this ornament of the Bench graciously changed the sentence to one of beheading.

Argyle's Rebellion will be found under "*Scotch Affairs.*"

PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

1. From James's Accession to his Abdication.

This period is scarcely anything else but an uninterrupted record of tyrannical and unconstitutional acts, on the part of the King.

James declared to the Council, on the day of Charles's death, that he was determined to govern constitutionally in Church and State,—and that, while he should uphold the lawful prerogatives of the Crown, he would violate no man's rights or property.

This announcement gave general satisfaction, and high hopes were entertained of a harmonious and prosperous reign.

But the king soon showed that these professions were hollow, and that he was as arbitrarily inclined as any one of the Stuarts.

His first unconstitutional act was, to issue, before Parliament assembled,

A Proclamation demanding the continuance of the payment of those customs which had been granted to Charles, only during his life, and to which James had no right, until voted, as was usual, by the first Parliament of the reign.

He openly attended Mass soon after his accession, encouraged Papists at Court, and, for their sake, issued, still before Parliament met,

A Proclamation releasing all who were in prison for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. James professed that he meant this as a measure of toleration for all sects; but, as all the Dissenters in prison, save the Roman Catholics and Quakers, were there for offences against the *Conventicle* and *Five Mile Acts*, and not for refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, it was clear to every one that the proclamation was intended for the special benefit of the Papists.

Parliament (*the only one in the reign*), (May—Nov. 1685) was, at meeting, in consequence of the changes in the Corporation Charters made by Charles II., intensely loyal. There were, according to James's computation, only about forty members hostile to him; but his persistent efforts

to abolish the penal laws against Papists, and to make the Roman Catholic faith supreme, quickly changed a devoted Parliament, that would have allowed him almost any stretch of prerogative in the *State* had he only respected the Established Church, into bitter opponents.

On assembling, the Commons voted the usual supplies for the king's lifetime, and, a little anxious at the symptoms of reviving Popery, gave him a gentle caution, by declaring their devotion to the Established Church. But James was deaf to the warning, and meditated the

Repeal of the Test and Habeas Corpus Acts. Halifax refusing to countenance the scheme was dismissed from office, and joined the opposition, with results fatal to James.

When Parliament re-assembled, soon after Sedgemoor, the king told them that

He had allowed Roman Catholics to serve in the army during the Rebellion, without their acceptance of the Test Act, and that he would not now discharge them, as such a step would lower them, and be depriving him of their aid should further risings occur. At the same time

He proposed to maintain a standing army. The Commons, roused to determined hostility, negatived this proposition, and presented an address, declaring that the king could not allow any one to hold office in the army who had not subscribed to the Test Act,—and begging him to allay the people's anxieties, by retracing the illegal steps he had taken in the matter.

The Lords also began to discuss his proceedings, and James summarily prorogued, and afterwards dissolved, Parliament.

He now chose Papists as his sole advisers, his prime minister being the Earl of Sunderland, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith,—and, untrammelled by Parliamentary restraint, prepared, reckless as to means, and heedless of consequences, to carry out his schemes.

The illegal measures which he successively adopted follow in the order in which they occurred :—

He obtained the opinion of the majority of the judges in favour of his dispensing power,—i.e., of his power to dispense with subscription to the Act of Uniformity and the Test Act, in the case of any one whom he wished to employ in any ecclesiastical or civil office.

Having questioned the judges privately as to their

views on the point, he found four opposed to his wishes, and, therefore, appointed in their places lawyers on whom he could count. By James's instructions, the servant of Sir Edward Hales prosecuted his master to recover £500 penalty, for holding a commission in the army without having complied with the requirements of the Test Act. Sir Edward produced the king's letters-patent dispensing with subscription in his case,—eleven of the judges decided in his favour,—and Chief-Justice Herbert declared that the sovereign could at any time dispense with penal statutes, on his sole authority.

An Ecclesiastical Commission Court (on the model of the High Commission Court abolished by the Long Parliament) **was established.**

Every effort was made to spread Roman Catholicism.

Priests were introduced into the army,—Popish places of worship multiplied in London, and mass was openly celebrated,—and religious houses rose in large numbers. James himself dismissed all his officials who would not apostatize, excepting Jeffreys, Kirke, and a few other of his indispensable instruments. His own brother-in-law, Rochester, the lord treasurer, was not excepted.

A Papist was made Dean of Christ Church.

James sent a letter to the Cambridge authorities, directing them to confer the degree of M.A. on a monk, named Francis.

Vice-Chancellor Pechell refused to obey, as the monk could not take the oath demanded on admission to that degree. He was accordingly summoned before the Commission Court, deprived of his chancellorship, and his revenue as Master of Magdalen suspended.

Oxford was next attacked. James ordered the Fellows of Magdalen to elect to their vacant presidency Anthony Farmer, an apostate to Rome, and a man of profligate habits. As, by the College statutes, only a Fellow of Magdalen or New College could fill the office, they rejected Farmer, and chose Dr Hough, one of themselves. They were summoned before the Commission Court, and Hough's election set aside. As, however, evidence of Farmer's immoral character was produced in court, his appointment was not again urged; but Bishop Parker, a Jesuit in disguise, was nominated.

The Fellows, refusing to elect him, were ejected from the college, and barred from all Church preferment.

A Declaration of Indulgence was published, 1687, granting full liberty of worship to Roman Catholics and all other Dissenters. James hoped, by this measure, to further the interests of Roman Catholicism, and to enlist on his side, against the Established Church, the whole body of Protestant Nonconformists. But the latter, with very few exceptions, refused,—as they had before done in Charles II.'s reign,—to benefit by an illegal proclamation, and one that threatened to place the Papists again in the ascendant.

Anxious to convene a Parliament that would abolish the Test Act,

James again re-modelled the Corporations, so that they consisted of Papists and Presbyterians. But, on careful calculation, the king discovered that, even now, he would be in a minority, as the Protestant Dissenters would ally with the Church party,—whom he could not altogether exclude,—to defend the Test Act.

Consequently, he gave up the idea of calling a Parliament.

He now publicly received the Papal Nuncio,—“an overt act of treason in all who were parties to it.”

The Declaration of Indulgence was re-issued, Ap. 1688, and ordered to be read, on a given Sunday, in every church in England.

Seven bishops,—SANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury,
KEN, of Bath and Wells,
LLOYD, of St Asaph,
TURNER, of Ely,
LAKE, of Chichester,
WHITE, of Peterborough, and
TRELAWNEY, of Bristol,

signed a petition to James, begging to be excused from publishing an illegal proclamation within the church's sacred walls.

Sancroft was in disfavour with James at the time, and could not go to Court; but the other six presented the petition to the king, Sunderland alone being present. James was much enraged, termed it an act of rebellion, declared that he would continue to employ his dispensing power, and severely threatened them, should they disobey.

News of the presentation spread, and, on the Sunday

appointed, only four clergymen in London, and 200 in the country, read the *Declaration*.

The *Seven Bishops* were then cited before the Council,—informed that they were to be prosecuted for publishing a "*false, malicious, and seditious libel*" against the king,—and bail demanded: this they refused, pleading that peers were not required to give bail in libel cases, and they were, in consequence, committed to the Tower.

They were brought up again at the end of a week, and, after the fruitless discussion of some points of law raised by their counsel, they pleaded "*Not guilty*." A day was fixed for the hearing of the case, and the prelates were released on their own recognizances.

The Trial of the Seven Bishops, June 29 and 30, 1688, excited profound interest,—nearly sixty noblemen being present in the dense crowd assembled in Westminster Hall. The presiding judges were Wright, Allybone, Holloway, and Powell;—the chief counsel for the Crown were Powis, Williams, and Shower,—and, for the Bishops, Sawyer, Finch, Pollexfen, and Somers.

The first thing to be done was to prove the *publication* of the libel. For some time sufficient evidence of this was not forthcoming, and it seemed as if the trial would stop short at this point, without the merits of the case being decided. But at length Sunderland shuffled into the witness-box, and conclusively proved the publication.

The case accordingly proceeded, the counsel for the defence, especially Somers, making powerful speeches.

Chief-Justice Wright, and Allybone summed up against the Bishops,—Holloway and Powell in their favour.

The jury, after a night's confinement, returned a verdict of "*Not guilty*." Bursts of acclamation rung through the Court,—were taken up outside,—and were carried on until they reached the army encamped at Hounslow, who, to James's chagrin, re-echoed them. London kept festival that night.

Powell and Holloway were removed from the Bench for their share in the acquittal.

This attack on the Bishops was the last drop needed to fill the cup of popular indignation against James: but it seems probable that the nation, sure of relief under Mary and her husband, would have borne with him till the end of his reign, and taken no decided measures to dethrone

him, had not the Queen, at this juncture, given birth to a son, (James, the "*Old Pretender*"). It was the general belief that the child was not really the Queen's, but that arrangements had been made for introducing a new-born infant into the Palace, and passing it off as heir to the throne. But, however that might be, there was the fact that the prince would be brought up a Roman Catholic, and with the Stuart notions of kingly prerogative,—and would, probably, succeed his father. Thus, there did not appear a gleam of hope for the country's future, unless decisive steps were speedily taken.

Accordingly, several noblemen united in signing a *Petition to William of Orange*, inviting him to undertake an expedition to England, for the purpose of restoring and securing constitutional rule. William naturally felt great interest in the country. He was grandson of Charles I., and husband of Mary, who, until the birth of the Old Pretender, was heiress presumptive to the throne. Moreover, as the champion of Protestantism on the Continent, and the great opponent of Louis XIV., he had viewed with dismay James's policy of alliance with France, and his attempts to make Roman Catholicism the national faith.

He accepted the invitation, and in four months' time was ready to sail. Before his departure, he issued a *MANIFESTO*, enumerating James's unconstitutional acts since his accession—attributing them to the influence of unprincipled advisers, who must be removed from the king's councils; and promising the nation religious toleration, and a free Parliament to redress all grievances.

James had been forewarned, by Louis, of the meditated enterprise; but he refused to believe in it, and rejected offers of aid from the French king. When, however, he learned that William was on the point of departure, he began to retrace his steps. He dissolved the Commission Court—restored their charters to the corporations, and professed himself ready to govern according to the constitution and laws; but it was too late.

After a false start, owing to storms, *William sailed, November 1, 1688*, with 15,000 troops, and 60 men-of-war,—landed at Torbay,—and advanced to Exeter. For some days no one of any mark joined him, and he had misgivings that he had been deceived. But his apprehensions

were speedily removed,—noblemen and gentlemen came flocking to his standard, amongst the number being Lord Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), and the Duke of Grafton,—and finally James's younger daughter, Anne, with her husband, Prince George of Denmark, joined him.

James, meanwhile, had reached Salisbury with his army; but, when he learned the desertion of Grafton and Churchill, he hurried back to London,—issued writs for a Parliament to meet early in the New Year,—and appointed Halifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin to negotiate with William. But, without awaiting the result, the King, having first despatched the Queen and her infant to France, *left Whitehall*, disguised, *December 11*, with the intention of escaping to the Continent. He was, however, stopped at Feversham, by some boatmen, who thought he was a Jesuit.

When his flight was known, the Peers declared in William's favour, and assumed the direction of affairs till he should arrive.

On hearing of James's capture, they had him brought back to London. William forwarded directions that he should be sent to Ham; but that place was changed, at the King's own request, for Rochester. By William's instructions, he was not strictly watched, and, making another attempt at flight, succeeded in reaching France.

THE INTERREGNUM.

William entered London, December 18. He convoked the House of Lords, and a House of Commons,—(composed of members who had sat in any of Charles II.'s Parliaments, the city aldermen, and representatives of the Common Council),—to consider what course should be taken in the present crisis. The result of their debates was a request that he would temporarily assume the control of affairs, and call a *Convention Parliament*.

The Convention Parliament met January 2, 1689. They at once passed *two resolutions*:—

1. "That King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between king and people, and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having vio-

lated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of this kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby become vacant."

2. "That it hath been found by experience to be inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a Popish prince."

The Lords accepted the second resolution without a dissentient voice; but were by no means unanimous on the first. Several proposals were made as to the settlement of the crown, the chief of which were—

1. That James should be restored, on his solemn promise to rule constitutionally.

2. That James should remain nominally king; but that the government should be carried on by a Regent appointed by Parliament.

3. That, James having abdicated, Mary should succeed as nearest heir,—James's son being regarded as supposititious.

4. That a fresh monarch should be chosen.

William, hearing of these differences of opinion, sent for some of the leading Peers, and plainly told them that he would exercise no Regency, and that, if he were to be king at all, it must be, not as merely the consort of Mary (in which case he would be her subject, and lose his dignity at her death, should he survive her),—but in his own right, and for life. At the same time he expressed his desire, that, in case of Mary dying before himself, the Princess Anne should succeed to the throne, in preference to any children he might have by a second marriage.

On this basis the Crown was settled. William and Mary were proclaimed joint sovereigns, the executive power being, however, entirely in William's hands. If one of them pre-deceased the other, the survivor was to occupy the throne. After them, the succession was to be in their children, or, if they left no issue, in Anne and her lawful heirs, to the exclusion of any children that William might have by another wife.

Both Houses then agreed to a

Declaration of Rights, 1689, (from which was framed the *Bill of Rights*).

It declared the illegality of

1. The sovereign's dispensing with laws, or enacting them without consent of Parliament.

2. All ecclesiastical Commission Courts.
3. The sovereign's raising money without grant of Parliament.
4. Prosecutions for presenting petitions to the sovereign.
5. Raising, or maintaining, a standing army without consent of Parliament.
6. Excessive bail, fines, and punishments generally.
7. Making grants to any person of fines or forfeitures from prisoners not yet tried.

It affirmed also, that

1. Protestant subjects may bear arms,—suited to their condition, and as allowed by law,—for their defence.
2. Elections to Parliament, and all debates and proceedings in the Houses, should be free.
3. Juries should be duly impanelled, and jurors, in cases of high treason, should be freeholders.
4. Parliaments should be held frequently.

On February 13th 1689, the two Houses waited upon William and Mary at Whitehall,—the Declaration of Rights was read,—Halifax formally offered them the Crown, and William accepted it on behalf of himself and Mary, adding a promise to uphold the Protestant faith, and to respect the laws, liberties, and property of the nation.

This was the last act in the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.

ECCELESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

James's persistent efforts to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion are detailed elsewhere.

Towards the end of his reign he granted the Dissenters complete toleration. It is manifest that he did this merely to answer his own ends,—for, at first, he persecuted them most severely.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The silk manufacture was greatly improved and extended, in consequence of the settlement in Spital-fields of Protestant French weavers, driven from their country by the *Revocation (in 1685) of the Edict of Nantes*,

(a measure passed in 1598 granting toleration to the Protestants).

SCOTCH AFFAIRS.

At his accession, James found the Scotch Parliament prepared to sanction any measure he might dictate.

By his desire, they proceeded to pass an Act, by which all persons present, either as preachers or hearers, at any conventicle-services, were liable to death and loss of property.

Argyle's Rebellion, 1685.—The Earl of Argyle, and the friends who shared his exile in Holland, thinking that the severe Act just passed in the Scotch Parliament must have made the Covenanters ripe for revolt, determined on an expedition to Scotland, with a view to overthrow James's power in the country. He started with a few Scotch and English gentlemen, and reached the Orkneys, where, owing to the seizure of two of his men by the Bishop of Kirkwall, a considerable delay occurred, during which the government heard of the invasion, and had time to make preparations to meet it. Argyle at length sailed from the Orkneys to his own territory, where he was joined by large numbers of his own retainers, but by no chiefs of any standing. Against his own opinion, he consented to his friends' advice, and sent a part of his forces to attempt to raise the Western Lowlands, while himself remained in the Isle of Bute. The Lowlanders, however, would not rise,—a castle containing most of the insurgents' stores was taken,—and matters began to look desperate. As a last resort, Argyle marched on Glasgow, where the Covenanters were very powerful. A night attack on the city was planned; but the troops lost their way,—straggled far and wide,—and only 500 mustered next morning.

The expedition collapsed,—and the little band sought safety in flight. Argyle was taken, and executed on the sentence that had been passed upon him, under circumstances already narrated, in the reign of Charles II.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Tyrconnel, a zealous Romanist, was made, by James, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS.

France.	Germany.	Spain.	Popes.
LOUIS XIV.	LEOPOLD I.	CHARLES II.	INNOCENT XI.

REMARKS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PERIOD.

The distinctive feature of this period is the arduous and continuous struggle, on the part of the people, against the arbitrary and unconstitutional government of the sovereigns.

Two great causes were influential in exciting this opposition:—

1. Owing chiefly to the facilities granted by Henry VII. for the alienation of land, wealthy middle-class men had been enabled to buy the estates of old, but needy, noble families. Thus, there had arisen a new landed gentry,—untrammelled by ancient traditions and prejudices, and of independent habits of thought and speech. It was this stamp of men that formed the majority in the Commons at the end of the Tudor period. They had already shown an undaunted front to Elizabeth, and were not likely to yield to the wild pretensions of the Stuarts.

2. The Reformation had given a marvellous impulse to free thought and inquiry, and rendered the people eager for civil, as well as religious, liberty.

These causes were at work, to some extent, during the whole of the Tudor period, but never brought about any serious misunderstanding between people and sovereign, owing to the able and determined character of that dynasty. Elizabeth, indeed, in whose reign these influences had become more powerful than in those of her predecessors, met with strenuous opposition at times from the Commons. But she had the rare sagacity to yield at the critical moment, and that, so gracefully, as to win for herself fresh regard and affection.

The Stuarts had to encounter a stronger national love of freedom and opposition to tyranny than the Tudors had,—while, at the same time, their pretensions were

higher, and their ability, judgment, and will, infinitely weaker than those of that line.

Under such circumstances the troubles that arose during this period were inevitable.

The chief cause of the unconstitutional acts of the male sovereigns of the Stuart line was their firm belief in the "Divine right of kings," on which doctrine James I. was almost crazed, and which he transmitted to his son.

James opposed all efforts of the Commons to vindicate their own privileges, to limit his prerogative, and to promote the cause of national freedom.

He was guilty of the most arbitrary and illegal measures, —imprisoning members of Parliament, and raising money by forced loans, Star-Chamber fines, and a benevolence. But Parliament gained some important advantages. They declared against monopolies, royal proclamations not authorized by Parliament, and levying customs at out-ports; they secured their right of impeachment, and of deciding disputed elections; and, finally, when James told them they had no right to interfere in State affairs, they recorded the memorable protest that "the liberties of Parliament are the undoubted birthright of the subjects of England; that all matters of debate are fit subjects for discussion there; that every member has a right to freedom of speech; and that no member can be lawfully imprisoned, or molested, for his conduct in Parliament, except by order of the House itself."

Charles I. had a higher notion, than even his father, of his prerogative, and, consequently invaded the nation's liberties to an unprecedented extent. His wife's influence, which was very considerable over him, also urged him to despotic government, and his incurable duplicity added to the popular feeling against him, and contributed not a little to his overthrow.

Cromwell, though the champion of civil liberty, was, in his way, as autocratic as the Stuarts, —arbitrarily dismissing Parliaments, and raising money on his own authority. There is no doubt he saw more clearly than any one living, what was best for the country's interests, and that many of his illegal measures were really beneficial; but this is no valid excuse for his conduct, especially when it is remembered that he had aided in executing a king for like breaches of the constitution.

Charles II. came to the throne without any safeguards or pledges of constitutional government having been exacted from him,—and thus he was left free to tread in his father's steps.

Some members of the Commons had wisely urged that those matters which had caused the Civil War should be settled with *Charles II.* before his Restoration ; but the majority were so joyously eager to see the throne re-established, that they negatived the proposition, and no guarantee was obtained from the new king as to his future conduct.

During the greater part of his reign, *Charles* made few inroads on the constitution and laws. He issued Declarations of Indulgence,—removed incorruptible judges,—sanctioned excessive fines, and punishments, and imprisoning English subjects beyond seas,—and published proclamations on his own authority. But these measures were so feeble and few, compared with those of his father, and they were counterbalanced by so many excellent laws conducive to freedom, that they excited little opposition, and the dislike with which *Charles* soon came to be regarded, sprang,—not from these illegal measures,—but from his disgracefully licentious manner of life, and the mean acts to which he resorted to procure money.

Towards the close of his reign, he governed without a Parliament, and under the influence of his brother, and was guilty of acts as tyrannical and monstrous as any committed by his father. Had he lived, and persisted in such a line of policy, there is little difficulty in foreseeing that another revolution would have been the result.

His conduct during these last years shows him to have been as despotically inclined as any of the Stuarts, and there seems little doubt, that only his being steeped in vicious and idle pleasures during the greater part of his reign prevented his being the most arbitrary monarch of his line.

James II. was a man of one idea. He was bent on restoring Roman Catholicism, and making it the national faith. To this end alone he directed the exercise of that prerogative, in which he, like the rest of his race, believed.

What sort of a ruler he would have been, as a Protestant, we cannot, with certainty, say ; but, judging from

his principles, and the general tenor of his acts, there seems little reason to doubt that he would have been as unconstitutional a ruler as any of the dynasty.

POPULATION AND CHIEF TOWNS.

The *population of England* towards the close of this period was about 6,000,000,—the most densely-peopled part being the S.W., and the most sparsely-inhabited, the N.

The *population of London* was about 500,000.

Bristol was the second town to London, in population, (29,000), and importance. Then came Norwich, (28,000), the chief seat of the woollen manufacture, then the most important industry in the country,—Leeds, (7,000), Manchester, (6,000),—Sheffield, (4,000),—Birmingham, (3,000),—Liverpool,—Hull,—Portsmouth,—and Bath.

CELEBRATED PERSONS.

(Authors arranged chronologically in order of birth,—the others, in order of death.)

N.B.—*Senior candidates must not study the biographies marked with an asterisk, as these will again occur under the "Literature" of the period.*

AUTHORS.

I. Poets and Dramatists.

* **William Shakespeare, (1564-1616)**,—Born and educated at Stratford-on-Avon,—became a lawyer's clerk,—at twenty-one went to London to seek his fortune on the stage,—became, successively, actor, adapter of plays, and original dramatist,—amassed wealth,—and retired, on a competency, to Stratford, 1612.

Most of his **works** were written before the accession of James I. Those belonging to this period are,—

POEMS.—*Sonnets.*

COMEDIES.—*Measure for Measure, The Tempest.*

TRAGEDIES.—*Romeo and Juliet* (re-written), *Hamlet* (re-written), *Lear*, and *Macbeth*.

HISTORICAL PLAYS.—*Julius Cæsar, Antony and Cleopatra*, and *Coriolanus*.

* **Ben Jonson, (1574-1637)**,—Posthumous son of a

clergyman,—born in London,—educated at Westminster School,—left home to avoid working at bricklaying, his step-father's trade, and served in the Low Countries as a common soldier,—returned to London, and, at twenty, became an unsuccessful actor, and, then, a dramatical writer,—was made Poet-laureate,—died in difficulties,—buried, upright, in Westminster Abbey.

Works belonging to this period :—

COMEDIES. — *Volpone*, *The Silent Woman*, and *The Alchemist*.

HISTORICAL PLAYS. — *Sejanus*, and *Catiline*.

PROSE. — *Timber*; or, *Discoveries made upon Men and Matter*, and an *English Grammar*. He wrote, also, upwards of thirty masques, and left unfinished a pastoral, *The Sad Shepherd*.

* **Edmund Waller**, — melodious lyric poet, — entered Parliament, and opposed Charles I., — shared in a conspiracy to deliver London to the King, was fined £10,000, and imprisoned, — sat in all Charles II.'s Parliaments, and was a very popular speaker.

* **John Milton**, (1608-1674), — son of a money-scrivener, whose father had disinherited him for embracing Protestantism. Born in Bread Street, London, — educated at St Paul's School, and Cambridge, — resided for five years after leaving college at Horton, his father's seat in Bucks, — travelled on the Continent, — on his return took pupils, and commenced writing on behalf of freedom, — became Latin Secretary to the Council of State, 1649, — lost his sight soon after, — at the Restoration was included in the Act of Indemnity, — spent his last years in composing his great poem, *Paradise Lost*, and other works. He was thrice married.

Chief works :—

POEMS. — *Ode on the Nativity*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Arcades*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Paradise Lost*, (pub. 1667), *Paradise Regained*, *Samson Agonistes*, *Sonnets*.

PROSE. — *Prelatical Episcopacy*, *Apology for Smectymnus*, *Areopagitica*, *Tractate on Education*, *Eikonoklastes*, *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano Defensio Secunda*, *History of England*.

* **Samuel Butler**, — the Royalist party poet. Born in Worcestershire, — lived in the family of the Countess of Kent,

and then of Sir Samuel Luke, a Puritan officer,—in spite of liberal promises from the Royalists, died neglected and poor.

Chief work:—*Hudibras*,—a burlesque satire on the Puritans.

* **Abraham Cowley**, (1618-1677).—Born in London,—educated at Westminster, Cambridge, and Oxford,—espoused the Royal cause,—acted as Queen Henrietta's secretary, in France, for twelve years,—neglected at the Restoration, but finally received a pension of £300,—a prominent member of the Royal Society.

Chief Works:—

POEMS.—*Dauidicis, Pindaric Odes, Miscellanies*.

PROSE.—*Essays*.

* **Andrew Marvell**.—Politician and Poet.—Born in Lincolnshire,—educated at Cambridge—attached to the Turkish embassy,—under-secretary to Milton,—M.P. for Hull, *being one of the last paid representatives*,—is said to have refused a large bribe from Charles II.,—reported to have been poisoned.

Chief Works:—

POEMS.—*The Emigrants, &c.*

PROSE.—*Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England*.

* **John Dryden**, (1631-1700).—Born at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire,—educated at Westminster and Cambridge,—Poet-laureate till the Revolution,—embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Chief Works of this Period:—

DRAMAS.—*Indian Queen, Conquest of Granada, All for Love*.

POEMS.—*Astræa Redux, Annus Mirabilis*, (commemorating the events of 1666),—*Absalom and Achitophel*, a satire on the Whig Puritan party; (Monmouth being Absalom,—Shaftesbury, Achitophel,—and Buckingham, Zimri),—*Mac Flecknoe, Religio Laici, The Hind and the Panther*.

PROSE.—*Essay on Dramatic Poetry*.

Earl of Rochester, (John Wilmot),—a graceful lyric poet. One of the gay and licentious wits of Charles II.'s court,—died a penitent (as narrated in his *Memoir* by Bp. Burnet) worn out at thirty-three by debauchery.

2. Historians and Political Writers.

Sir Walter Raleigh, (1552-1618), was one of the brightest ornaments of Elizabeth's court. Cecil, however, prejudiced James against him, and he was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the *Main Plot*. At his trial, he was accused of attempting to excite sedition and to induce foreign enemies to invade the Kingdom,—of writing a book questioning James's right to the crown,—and of intending to raise Arabella Stuart to the throne. Coke prosecuted in a most abusive and Jeffreys-like style. The only evidence against him was that of Cobham, an accomplice, whose evidence was not given in Court, and who, before the trial, had retracted his accusation. Yet he was found guilty, and sentenced to death, but not executed. After thirteen years' confinement in the Tower, he obtained James's permission to undertake an expedition to Guiana, to work a gold-mine, which he declared he had discovered on a former voyage. James treacherously informed the Spanish government of the design, and, when Raleigh reached his destination, he found the Spanish governor ready for him.

The English were victorious, and took St Thomas; but their losses were so great, that they were unable to proceed, and Raleigh returned broken-hearted. Meanwhile the Court of Spain demanded justice for the injury inflicted by Raleigh, and James, who was just then bent on marrying Charles to the Infanta, basely consented to gratify their wish. Accordingly, Raleigh was arrested on his return, and soon after beheaded on the old conviction.

Chief Works :—

POEMS.—Miscellaneous.

PROSE.—*History of the World*,—written during his imprisonment.

* **James Usher**, (Archbp. of Armagh).—Born in Dublin,—became Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin,—espoused the Royal cause,—driven from Ireland by the Rebellion, and afterwards lived an unsettled life.

Chief Work :—*Annals*, in which he introduced the system of Chronology now generally followed.

* **John Selden** ;—"the most learned man of the age."

Born in Sussex,—educated at Oxford,—studied law,—M.P. for Oxford in the Long Pt.,—espoused the popular side, but was opposed to the Civil War,—Keeper of Records in the Tower,—steward, and some think husband, of the Countess of Kent.

Chief Works :—*Treatise on Titles of Honour, History of Tithes.*

John Gauden, (Bp. of Worcester).

Work.—*Eikon Basilike*, (=royal image), or the *Portraiture of His Most Sacred Majesty*, (i.e., Chas. I.) in his *Solitude and Sufferings*.

* **Thomas Fuller**.—Born at Aldwinckle,—educated at Cambridge,—became, successively, Canon of Salisbury, Savoy lecturer, and Royal chaplain,—accompanied the army during the Civil War,—in high favour with Chas. II., and was on the high road to a bishopric at the time of his sudden death.

Chief Works :—*Church History of Britain, Worthies of England.*

* **John Evelyn**,—a private gentleman,—amused himself by scientific and literary pursuits.

Peter the Great occupied his house at Deptford, during his stay in England, and ruined his beautiful garden ; his favourite pastime was to be trundled in a wheel-barrow through the trim hedges.

Chief Works :—*Diary, Sylva, Terra.*

* **Samuel Pepys**,—a tailor's son,—educated at Cambridge,—became by his cousin Montagu's, (Earl of Sandwich), influence Secretary to the Admiralty under Chas. II. and Jas. II.

Work :—*Diary.*

* **Gilbert Burnet**, (Bp. of Salisbury), (1643–1715),—son of a Scotch judge.—Born at Edinburgh,—educated at Aberdeen,—became, successively, minister of Saltoun, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and Preacher at the Roll's Chapel, London, which post he lost for attending Lord Russell at his execution, and publishing an account of his end,—went abroad,—settled at the Hague, and became William's intimate friend and adviser,—accompanied him to England, and was made Bp.

Chief Works :—*History of the Reformation, History of My Own Times, Memoir of Rochester, Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles.*

3. Theologians.

* **William Chillingworth.**—Born and educated at Oxford,—became a Roman Catholic, and then, again, a Protestant,—after overcoming a strong objection to subscribing to the Articles, was made Chancellor of Salisbury.

Work:—*The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation.*

* **John Pearson,** (Bp. of Chester).

Work:—*Exposition of the Creed.*

* **Jeremy Taylor,** (Bp. of Down and Connor, and of Dromore), (1613-1667),—"the Spenser of Theology." Son of a barber,—born and educated at Cambridge,—attracted the notice of Laud, who gave him a living, and made him his chaplain,—espoused the Royalist cause, and acted as army chaplain,—during the Commonwealth lived in Wales, where he married, as his second wife, an illegitimate daughter of Chas. I.,—at the Restoration was made Bp.

Chief Works:—*Liberty of Prophesying*, (i.e., preaching), *Holy Living*, *Holy Dying*, *Ductor Dubitanium*, *Sermons*.

* **Ralph Cudworth,**—Regius Professor of Hebrew, at Cambridge.

Chief Work:—*The True Intellectual System of the Universe.*

* **Richard Baxter.**—(Puritan),—(1615-1691). Born at Rowdon, Salop,—educated in private schools alone,—entered the Church,—became, successively, Master of the Free Grammar School, Dudley, and Vicar of Kidderminster, where he laboured with apostolic zeal,—sided, on religious grounds, with the Parliamentarians, and acted as chaplain to one of their regiments,—driven from the Church by the Act of Uniformity,—imprisoned several times under Chas. II.—In 1685, in consequence of some complaints, in his *Commentary on the New Testament*, of the sufferings of Nonconformists, he was tried for sedition before Jeffreys, who loaded the aged saint with scurrilous abuse, silenced his counsel, procured a conviction, sentenced him to an enormous fine, and, in default, committed him to prison, where he lay eighteen months, till released by the influence of Lord Powys. His volu-

minous writings were produced amidst continuous bodily weakness and suffering.

Chief Works :—*Reformed Pastor, Saints' Everlasting Rest, Call to the Unconverted, Narrative of his own Life and Times.*

* **John Owen**,—(Puritan).—Born at Stadham, Oxon,—educated at Oxford,—Cromwell was greatly attached to him, and made him Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of his University,—at the Restoration, refused preferment, and suffered somewhat from persecution.

Chief Works :—*Exposition of the Hebrews, Meditation on the Glory of Christ, Discourse of the Holy Spirit.*

* **John Bunyan**,—(Baptist),—"the first of allegorists."—Born at Elstow, near Bedford,—a tinker by trade,—converted, after long and terrible mental and spiritual distress,—imprisoned for twelve years in Bedford jail, because he "devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church, . . . and was a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this kingdom!"—became minister of the Baptist Church at Bedford after his release.

Chief Works :—*Pilgrim's Progress*, (written in prison), *Holy War, Grace Abounding.*

* **Isaac Barrow**,—(almost as great in Mathematics, and Classics, as in Theology).—Born in London,—educated at the Charterhouse, and Cambridge,—devoted himself, first to Mathematics, and then to Theology,—became, successively, Greek Professor at Cambridge, Professor of Geometry at Gresham College, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, Master of Trinity, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

Chief Works :—

THEOLOGICAL.—*Expositions of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Decalogue, Sermons.*

MATHEMATICAL.—*Edition of Euclid, Lectiones Opticæ, Lectures on Geometry.*

CLASSICAL.—*Editions of Archimedes, Apollonius, and Theodosius.*

* **John Tillotson**, (Archbp. of Canterbury).—Son of a Puritan clothier,—born at Sowerby, Yorks.,—educated at Cambridge,—became, successively, Preacher at Lincoln's

Inn, Lecturer at St Lawrence, Dean of Canterbury, and (at the Revolution), Archbp.

Works :—*Sermons*.

* **John Howe**,—(Puritan).—Born at Loughborough,—educated at Cambridge and Oxford,—became a great favourite of Cromwell, and one of his chaplains,—driven from the Church by the Act of Uniformity,—after an unsettled ministry in London, went abroad,—returned at the Revolution, and resumed his charge,—Rd. Cromwell was present by his death-bed.

Chief Works :—*Living Temple, On the Blessedness of the Righteous*.

* **Robert South**.—Born at Hackney,—educated at Oxford,—became, successively, University Orator, chaplain to Clarendon, Prebend of Westminster, Dean of Christ Church, and rector of Islip, Oxon.

Works :—*Sermons*,—*Man created in God's Image* being considered the finest.

* **Edward Stillingfleet**, (Bp. of Worcester).

Works :—*Origines Sacrae, Sermons*.

* **William Sherlock**, (Dean of St Paul's).

Works :—*Sermons*,—*Practical Discourse concerning Death* being the finest.

* **William Penn**,—(Quaker).—Son of Admiral Penn,—colonised Pennsylvania,—a great favourite of Jas. II., his influence with whom he employed on the side of liberty and clemency. He has been treated unjustly by *Macaulay*, who has misrepresented his conduct, and attributed to him the discreditable acts of others.

Chief Work :—*No Cross, No Crown*.

* **Robert Barclay**,—(Quaker).—Son of Colonel Barclay.

Work :—*Apology for the True Christian Divinity*—a defence of Quaker doctrine.

4. Philosophical and Scientific Writers.

* **Francis Bacon**, (Viscount St Albans), (1561–1626).—Son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Elizabeth's Lord Keeper, and nephew of Burleigh,—adopted the law, and had at the end of Elizabeth's reign, acquired a great reputation as an author, advocate, and Parliamentary orator; but was kept from preferment by the Cecils. At James's accession, however, the tide turned, he was knighted, and be-

came, successively, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor, and Viscount St Albans. Parliament impeached him for taking bribes, and for allowing Villiers to influence the sentences of the Court,—he pleaded guilty, —was deprived of his office, and disqualified from ever holding another under government, fined £40,000, and ordered to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. The fine and imprisonment were at once remitted by James, and, just before Bacon's death, the prohibition to hold office was withdrawn. He died of a fever, caught through stuffing a fowl with snow, to make the experiment whether that substance would preserve meat as effectually as salt.

Works during this period:—*Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning*, (afterwards enlarged and published in Latin as *De Augmentis Scientiarum*).

Instauratio Scientiarum, (= the Institution of the Sciences),—written in Latin. The second, and most important part, the *Novum Organum*, appeared 1620.

Wisdom of the Ancients, *New Atlantis*, *Life of Henry VII.*, *Essays*, (two enlarged editions).

Bacon is the "father of experimental science."

* **Thomas Hobbes.**—Born at Malmesbury,—educated at Oxford,—became travelling tutor to Lord Cavendish,—espoused the Royal cause, and took up his abode in Paris, where he became Prince Charles's tutor,—received a pension at the Restoration,—spent the close of his life at Chatsworth, and wrote till his death, aged ninety-one!

Chief Works:—

PHILOSOPHY.—*Leviathan*; or, *the Matter, Form, and Power of the Commonwealth*.

HISTORY.—*Behemoth*; or, *the History of the Civil War*.

TRANSLATIONS.—*Homer*, *Thucydides*.

* **Robert Boyle.**—Son of Earl of Cork,—born at Lismore,—educated at Eton and Geneva,—spent his life in the study of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,—improved the air-pump, and discovered "Boyle's law" for the expansion of gases,—one of the first members of the Royal Society.

Chief Works:—

PHILOSOPHY.—*Discourse on Final Causes*, *Sceptical Chemist*.

THEOLOGY.—*The Style of Scripture*, *Seraphic Love*.

* **Nehemiah Grew.**—A physician,—Secretary of the Royal Society,—introduced the science of Botany into England.

Work:—*Anatomy of Plants.*

* **Thomas Burnet, D.D.**—Master of the Charterhouse.

Work:—*Sacred Theory of the Earth*, (in Latin).

* **Sir Isaac Newton, (1642-1727.)**—Born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire,—educated at Cambridge,—succeeded Barrow as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics,—elected M.P. for his University,—one of the early members and afterwards President, of the Royal Society.

Work during this period:—*Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*,—announcing his great discovery of the Laws of Gravitation.

5. Miscellaneous.

* **Robert Burton.**—Born at Lindley, Leicestershire,—educated at Oxford,—spent most of his time secluded within his college,—of a melancholy cast of mind,—foretold correctly the time of his decease.

Work:—*The Anatomy of Melancholy, by Democritus Junior.*

* **Sir Thomas Browne.**—A Norwich physician,—born in London.

Works:—*Religio Medici, On Vulgar Errors, Urn Burial.*

SCIENTIFIC MEN, NOT AUTHORS.

Samuel Horrocks.—A gifted astronomer,—died young.

Thomas Sydenham.—A physician,—“applied the Baconian principle of philosophy to medicine,” by treating diseases according to the experience gained by observation,—celebrated for his skill in small-pox and fever cases.

* **John Ray.**—Son of an Essex blacksmith,—an accomplished naturalist,—parent of our modern Zoology, Physiology, and Anatomy,—wrote scientific works, which do not belong to the period,—one of the founders of the Royal Society.

Halley,—astronomer.

Flamsteed,—first Astronomer-Royal.

(Notices of others in this class will be found under “*Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements*” in each reign.)

ARTISTS.

Architects.

Inigo Jones—d. 1620,—introduced the *Palladian Style* of architecture,—the Banquet House of Whitehall being his finest work.

Sir Christopher Wren,—after the Great Fire designed over fifty churches in London, St Paul's Cathedral being his masterpiece.

Painters.

Rubens.—The finest of the Flemish artists,—patronized by Charles I.

Vandyke.—A gifted Dutch portrait-painter,—patronized by Charles and the nobility, nearly all the portraits of the Royal Family and of Cavaliers, extant, having been executed by him.

Sir Peter Lely.—A Westphalian,—Court painter to Charles II.

Sir Godfrey Kneller,—Compatriot and successor of Lely.

POLITICAL PERSONAGES.

Robert Cecil, (Earl of Salisbury),—d. 1612.—Son of Lord Burleigh,—succeeded his father in the Queen's confidence,—and, till death, occupied the same office under James I.

Arabella Stuart,—d. 1615.—James I.'s cousin, and, excepting his children, nearest, by descent, to the throne,—married William Seymour, the rightful heir according to Henry VIII.'s will.—James imprisoned them,—they escaped,—Arabella was retaken, and died, deranged, in confinement.

George Villiers, (Duke of Buckingham),—d. 1628. Supplanted Robert Carr in James I.'s favour,—was rapidly promoted to rank and wealth, and comported himself with insufferable insolence,—accompanied Charles to Madrid to see the Infanta, and broke off the match by his arrogance,—on his return so misrepresented matters, that war was proclaimed against Spain,—Charles I.'s second Parliament determined to impeach him, and Charles, to save him, dissolved the House,—he instigated Charles to go to war with France,—commanded an unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Rochelle, and, while at Ports-

mouth, preparing for another attempt, was assassinated by a lieutenant, named *Felton*, whom Buckingham had disappointed of promotion in the army. The murderer at first gloried in his deed,—declared that he had freed the country of its greatest curse,—and was executed, in a more penitent frame of mind.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, (Earl of **Strafford**),—(1593-1641). Son of Sir William Wentworth, of Yorkshire,—born in London,—belonged at first to the popular party in the Commons; but, during Charles's third Parliament, went over to the king's side,—made, successively, Earl, President of the North, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he aimed at rendering the government absolute, (which scheme he termed **Thorough**),—was Charles's chief adviser in civil matters, while the King ruled without a Parliament,—was impeached of high treason, by the *Long Parliament*, on the following charges, amongst others:—

1. Unconstitutional exercise of power while President of the North.

2. Levying money illegally in Ireland, and quartering troops on the people to compel them to pay.

3. Advising Charles to commit illegal and arbitrary acts,—and, especially, urging him to govern by a standing army.

The judges, on being consulted by the Lords, decided that some of the articles, if proved, justified the charge of treason.

To ensure conviction, the impeachment was exchanged for a bill of attainder,—the Peers found him guilty of two of the articles,—Charles abandoned him to his fate,—and he was beheaded.

John Pym,—d. 1643.—One of the leaders of the popular party in the Commons,—prominent in the impeachment of Buckingham,—one of the six members whom Charles attempted to arrest.

Robert Carr, (Earl of **Somerset**),—d. 1645.—First favourite of James, who became attached to him in consequence of his meeting with an accident at a tilting-match at which the king presided,—soon after knighted, and then created Viscount Rochester,—Prime Minister at Cecil's death,—became attached to the Countess of Essex—and having by James's influence obtained a divorce

for her, married her, having previously been made Earl of Somerset. Sir Thomas Overbury, Carr's intimate friend, attempted to dissuade him from marrying the Countess, who, on hearing from her lover of his advice, urged him to revenge. Carr prevailed upon James to appoint Overbury to a fictitious embassy, which, by Rochester's treacherous counsel, he refused, and was accordingly sent to the Tower, for contempt of the Royal command. By the connivance of Elwes, the lieutenant of the Tower, and the assistance of Mrs Turner and two other tools, Sir Thomas was poisoned, and Carr's marriage shortly after took place.

Meanwhile, Villiers had superseded Somerset in James's favour, and the Earl's enemies obtained a trial of all suspected of being concerned in Overbury's murder.

Elwes, Mrs Turner, and the other two accomplices were executed,—and Somerset and his Countess were condemned by their Peers; but, after a few years' imprisonment, were released, and spent the remainder of their lives in misery and mutual loathing.

(Ruffs went out of fashion after Mrs Turner's execution, in consequence of her wearing one on that occasion.)

William Laud, (Archbishop of Canterbury),—d. 1645. Son of a Reading clothier,—became Charles I.'s great instrument of oppression in ecclesiastical and religious affairs, employing for the purpose the High Commission Court,—believed implicitly in the "Divine right of kings," and supported Charles in his unconstitutional measures,—aimed at making the Church of England supreme, and crushing the Puritans,—had a leaning towards Rome,—was impeached for treason by the Long Parliament, and sent to the Tower,—after four years' imprisonment was condemned and executed.

John Bradshaw, d. 1659.—A law-serjeant,—President at Charles I.'s trial, and of the Council of '41 appointed after the King's execution.

Sir Harry Vane,—d. 1662.—A prominent member of the Long Parliament,—chief of the commission to seek Scotch aid, which resulted in Parliament signing the *Solemn League and Covenant*,—protested against Cromwell's expulsion of the Rump Parliament,—was excepted from the *Act of Indemnity*; but Charles II. promised his life should be spared. In spite of this pledge, he, with

Lambert, was, after two years' imprisonment, brought to trial, on the allegation that, as Charles was *de jure* king from the moment of his father's execution, Vane had committed treason in holding office under the Commonwealth. He pleaded in vain that he had acted constitutionally in obeying Parliament, which under the Commonwealth had been the supreme authority. He was condemned and executed.

* **Edward Hyde, (Earl of Clarendon),**—(1608–1674).—Statesman and historian. Born at Denton, Wilts,—educated at Oxford, with a view to the Church,—changed his plans, and studied law,—espoused the Royal cause,—was knighted and made Chancellor of the Exchequer,—shared in Charles II.'s exile,—at the Restoration became Lord Chancellor and Earl of Clarendon, and his daughter Anne Hyde married the Duke of York (James II.),—became unpopular, owing to his advising Charles to sell Dunkirk, the people nicknaming a mansion he was building “Dunkirk House.” He became the “best-abused man” in England,—the king disliking him for his rigid Protestantism, and for not procuring him such a fixed revenue as would have made him independent of Parliament,—the Nonconformists for the *Clarendon Code*,—and the Royalists because he had been the means of preventing their recovering their estates. Accordingly, in 1667, he was impeached on the following charges, amongst others :—

1. Planning to govern by means of a standing army.
2. Advising and causing illegal imprisonments.
3. Traitorous conduct in connection with the sale of Dunkirk.

Of the second offence he was, undoubtedly, guilty ; while there was an amount of truth in the others.

Charles, after vainly urging him to resign, stripped him of his office, and, before the day of trial, ordered him to leave the country ; an Act exiling him for life was then passed : after some years he plaintively petitioned Charles to allow him to return and end his days in England ; the grateful monarch made no response, and the Ex-Chancellor died at Rouen.

Works :—*History of the Great Rebellion, Life and Continuation of History, The Comparative Advantages of an Active and a Contemplative Life.*

* **Bulstrode Whitelocke,**—d. 1676.—Statesman and

historian.—Member of the Long Parliament,—Speaker of Cromwell's third Parliament,—one of the Protector's new Lords, and appointed by him Keeper of the Great Seal,—one of the *Committee of Safety*.

Chief Work:—*Memorials* (of the history of his own times).

* **Algernon Sidney**,—d. 1683.—Statesman and political writer.—Son of Earl of Leicester,—held a command in Parliamentary army, though opposed to Cromwell personally,—one of the *Committee of Safety*.

Sidney, Monmouth, Russell, and other Liberals, were seriously discussing an insurrection, with the view of excluding the Duke of York from the throne, and establishing constitutional rule. Their scheme was disclosed to Government, at the same time with the Rye House Plot. Several of the conspirators were taken, Sidney amongst the number. He was tried for high treason before Jeffreys; Lord Howard, who had turned king's evidence, deposed to acts of treason on Sidney's part, and, as two witnesses at least were required, his manuscript work on government found amongst his papers was put in evidence against him, as a second witness. He was found guilty, and beheaded.

Work:—*Discourses on Government*,—advocating republicanism.

Lord William Russell,—d. 1683.—Son of the Duke of Bedford,—was arrested on the same charge as Sidney, on the information of a man named Shepherd, in whose house Russell, Monmouth, and others had discussed their design, and of another named Ramsay, who had been present at the meeting. At his trial these two men detailed a conversation held in their presence, in which Russell and his friends proposed to seize the guards at the Savoy and elsewhere: Lord Howard swore that they had plotted treason with Shaftesbury, and had asked the Scots to join them in a rising. Howard's evidence, being unsupported, was valueless. There were, however, the two witnesses required by law,—Shepherd and Ramsay,—and consequently, though their evidence was not clear, the trial was not such a gross outrage on justice as Sidney's. Russell was condemned and executed, in spite of his father's offer of £100,000 to Charles, if he would spare him.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, (Earl of Shaftesbury),—d. 1683,—at first espoused the royal cause,—went over to the Parliamentarians,—member of *Barebones's Parliament*,—one of the *Cabal* ministry,—advised Charles to close the Exchequer,—went into opposition, when, in consequence of the *Test Act*, the *Cabal* was broken up,—employed the Popish Plot to excite the people against the Duke of York,—became President of Temple's Privy Council,—mainly instrumental in passing the *Habeas Corpus Act*,—was removed from his office of President, and again exerted himself to rouse the nation's passions against James, whom he openly accused at Westminster as a Popish recusant,—committed to the Tower by Charles, on a charge of high treason; but the Grand Jury ignored the bill,—became mixed up in a plot for an insurrection to overthrow Charles's throne,—fled to the Continent, and there died.

He was, probably, the most accomplished political turncoat of any age or country.

George Saville, (Marquis of Halifax),—d. 1695,—one of Sir William Temple's Privy Council,—procured, by his magnificent oratory, the rejection, by the Lords, of the *Exclusion Bill*, 1680, and, consequently, became high in the favour of Charles, whom he strenuously urged to rule constitutionally,—dismissed from office by James II. because he disapproved of the King's intention to repeal the *Test Act*, and *Habeas Corpus Act*,—went into opposition,—one of the three commissioners appointed by James to treat with William,—Speaker of the Lords in the *Convention Parliament*,—presented the Crown to William and Mary.

Sir William Temple,—d. 1698,—Statesman, and miscellaneous writer. Under Charles II. was ambassador at the Hague, where he negotiated the *Triple Alliance*, and the marriage of William and Mary,—became, after Danby's fall, Charles's chief adviser, and originated the new Privy Council, of which he was a member,—retired from public life, 1685, and spent the rest of his life in gardening and literature.

Chief Work:—*Essays*.

Thomas Osborne, (Earl of Danby),—succeeded Lord Clifford as Lord High Treasurer, after the passing of the *Test Act*, and soon became Charles II.'s prime minister,—

originated the marriage of William and Mary,—impeached by the Commons, 1678, the chief charge being that he had made an offer to Louis XIV., through Montagu, the English ambassador at Paris, shortly before the Treaty of Nimeguen, promising to secure England's neutrality, on condition of his receiving a pension of 6,000,000 livres,—and that, five days after the letter was written, Parliament had been asked for supplies to commence a war with France. The letter was communicated to the Commons by Montagu, acting under the influence of Louis, who wished to crush Danby, as he knew him to be an implacable foe to France.

The letter had been written by Danby under pressure from Charles, who adopted this *ruse* to obtain a pension in the place of the one withdrawn by Louis on the marriage of William and Mary. The letter had a postscript attached, which Danby had, with difficulty, prevailed upon Charles to add,—“This letter is writ by my order, C. R. ;” but this could not absolve him from his ministerial responsibility. To prevent awkward disclosures, Charles stopped the impeachment, by dissolving his second Parliament.

His next Parliament declared that the dissolution had not affected the impeachment,—and proceeded with it. Danby procured a pardon under the Great Seal from Charles,—the Commons pronounced it illegal, and sent him to the Tower, where he remained till the prorogation.

JUDGES.

Sir Edward Coke,—d. 1634,—became Chief-Justice of King's Bench,—drew up the *Petition of Right*,—wrote a commentary on Littleton's *Tenures*, commonly called *Coke upon Littleton*. He was of a violent and revengeful disposition,—when prosecuting, as Attorney-General, at Raleigh's trial, he scurrilously abused him,—and did not rest until he had compassed the ruin of his great rival, Bacon.

Sir Matthew Hale,—d. 1676,—became Lord Chief Baron,—a profound lawyer, and eminent Christian, whose spotless ermine glisters with dazzling purity amidst the prevailing corruption of the Bench,—when a barrister, defended Laud.

Heneage Finch, (Earl of Nottingham),—d. 1682.—Son

of the Recorder of London,—educated at Westminster and Oxford,—rose to be Lord Chancellor.

George Jeffreys,—d. 1689. Born at Acton, Denbighshire,—educated at Shrewsbury and Westminster; but had no college training before entering on his legal studies,—rose rapidly to be Lord Chief-Justice of King's Bench,—was made Lord Chancellor on his return from the Bloody Assize,—attempted, when William was approaching London, to escape from England, in disguise,—was recognized in a public-house at Wapping, by an attorney whom he had once so terrified with his brutality that the man had declared he should never forget the judge's ferocious countenance,—was seized by the mob,—carried back to London,—and committed by the Lords to the Tower, where he died.

The only redeeming trait in his career was his firm refusal to apostatize to the Romish faith, at James's desire.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMANDERS.

Robert Devereux, (Earl of Essex),—d. 1646.—Son of the Earl whom Elizabeth beheaded,—served abroad,—returned, and, at the outbreak of the Civil War was made Generalissimo of the Parliamentary forces,—commanded at Edgehill, Reading, and Newbury,—lost his command by the *Self-Denying Ordinance*, which was passed with a view to remove him chiefly, since he displayed the greatest obstinacy and incapacity.

James Graham, (Marquis of Montrose),—d. 1650. At first a Covenanter,—then an ardent Royalist,—fought several victorious battles in Scotland, on behalf of Charles I.; but was finally defeated at *Philiphaugh*. He retired to Norway, but undertook an expedition to Scotland, on behalf of Charles II., after his father's execution,—was joined by few followers,—was defeated by Colonel Strachan at *Corbiesdale*, (or *Invercarron*),—was found wandering about,—taken,—brought to Edinburgh,—and barbarously executed.

Henry Ireton,—d. 1651.—Parliamentary general,—commanded the left wing at Naseby, and was routed,—son-in-law of Cromwell, whom he succeeded in the command of the army in Ireland,—took Limerick and almost entirely subdued the island,—died in Ireland,—buried in Westminster Abbey,—taken up and hanged at Tyburn

after the Restoration, because he had acted as one of Charles I.'s judges.

Robert Blake,—d. 1658.—Born at Bridgewater,—educated at Oxford,—espoused the Parliamentary cause,—at first, was engaged as commander on land,—bravely aided in the defence of Bristol,—and had it not been for his defying all the enemy's efforts to capture Lymington and Taunton, and so keeping large bodies of the Royalists in the west, the Parliamentarians would, most likely, have hopelessly lost their cause, within a short time after taking the field. Blake's naval services are so brilliant that they have thrown his previous exploits, second to none during the war, into the shade.

Under the Commonwealth, Blake, in middle age, and without any naval training, went to sea,—won repeated victories from the ablest Dutch Admirals,—and humbled Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, and the Deys on the North African coast. He died of consumption, caused by fatigue and hardships, just as his ship was entering Plymouth Sound, after the battle of Santa Cruz.

Though he had nothing to do with Charles I.'s execution, had never meddled in political matters, and had raised England to the supremacy of the seas, his body was rudely disinterred from Westminster Abbey.

George Monk, (Duke of Albemarle),—d. 1670.—At first a Royalist,—then a Parliamentarian,—succeeded Cromwell as commander of the army in Scotland,—restored Charles II. to the throne. Like Blake, he was an amphibious commander,—his chief naval victory being over the Dutch, *off the Texel*. He was beaten, afterwards, by De Ruyter, *off the North Foreland*.

Lord Thomas Fairfax,—d. 1671.—Succeeded Essex as Generalissimo of the Parliamentary forces,—commanded at *Nantwich*, *Marston Moor*, *Naseby*, *Bridgewater*, *Bristol*, and *Colchester*,—refused to sit as one of Charles's judges,—and in 1650, rather than invade Scotland, resigned his command. These wise steps were owing to his wife's influence. He was included in the Act of Indemnity.

Prince Rupert,—d. 1682.—Eldest son of the Elector Palatine and Elizabeth, daughter of James I.,—a dashing cavalry officer on his uncle Charles's side,—commanded at *Edgehill*, *Chalgrove Field*, *Bristol*, *Marston Moor*, *Naseby*, and *2nd Bristol*,—led a pirate-life under the

Commonwealth,—at the Restoration was made Admiral, and fought in all the naval engagements with the Dutch, excepting *Southwold Bay*,—had a taste for science, and is said to have invented mezzo-tint engraving.

John Lambert,—d. 1691.—Educated for the Bar, but espousing the Parliamentary cause, joined the army,—rose to rank of Major-General,—commanded at *Preston*,—member of the *Committee of Safety*,—the restored *Rump* and the officers not agreeing, he prevented the Commons from sitting,—hopelessly opposed Monk's southward march,—was taken and imprisoned,—being excepted, with Sir Harry Vane, from the Act of Indemnity, he was tried and condemned; but, instead of sharing Vane's fate, was banished to the Island of Guernsey, where he lived peacefully for the remaining thirty years of his life.

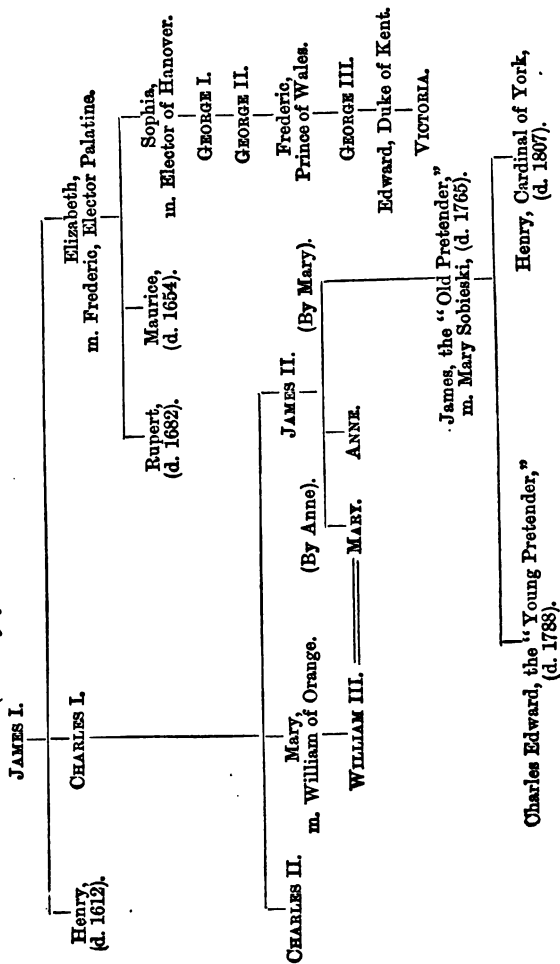
LEADING DATES.

Main Plot		Commencement of Civil War	
Bye Plot	} 1603	Battle of Edgehill	} 1642
Millenary Petition		Westminster Assembly of Divines	
Hampton Court Conference	} 1604	Battle of Chalgrove Field	} 1643
Gunpowder Plot		" " Atherton Moor	
Authorized Version of Bible published	} 1611	" " Lansdowne	
Added Parliament		" " Roundway Down	
Raleigh executed	} 1618	" " Newbury (1)	
Book of Sports issued		Solemn League and Covenantant	} 1644
Emigration of Pilgrim Fathers	} 1620	Battle of Nantwich	
Buckingham murdered		" " Cropredy Bridge	
Petition of Right	} 1628	" " Marston Moor	
Trial of Ship-Money question		" " Newbury (2)	
The Covenant drawn up	} 1638	" " Naseby	} 1645
Pacification of Berwick		" " Philiphaugh	
Battle of Newburn	} 1640	Laure executed	
Treaty of Ripon		Self-denying Ordinance	
Long Parliament met		Battle of Preston	} 1648
Strafford executed		Siege of Pembroke	
Star Chamber abolished		Pride's Purge	
High Commission Court abolished		Peace of Westphalia	
Triennial Act	} 1641	Siege of Drogheda	} 1649
Roman Catholic Insurrection in Ireland		" " Wexford	
A Remonstrance drawn up by Commons		Battle of Dunbar	} 1650
		" " Worcester	
		Navigation Act	} 1651

Rump Parliament dissolved	1653	Treaty of Breda	1667
Barebones's Parliament		The Cabal Ministry	
Instrument of Government		Triple Alliance	
Cromwell made Lord Protector		Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	
Scotland incorporated with England	1654	Secret Treaty of Dover	1670
Treaty of Westminster		Test Act	1673
Jamaica taken	1655	2d Treaty of Westminster	1674
Humble Petition and Advice	1657	Treaty of Nimeguen	1678
Battle of Dunes	1658	Popish Plot	
Dunkirk taken		Catholic Test Bill	1679
Committee of Safety	1659	Habeas Corpus Act	
Royal Society founded	1660	Archbishop Sharp murdered	1679
Long Parliament dissolves itself		Battle of Bothwell Bridge	
1st Convention Parliament		Meal Tub Plot	
Declaration of Breda	1661	Rye House Plot	1683
Pension Parliament elected		Russell and Sidney executed	
Corporation Act		Argyle's Rebellion	1685
Savoy Conference		Monmouth's Rebellion	
Act of Uniformity	1662	Battle of Sedgemoor	
Dunkirk sold to France		Bloody Assize	1688
Conventicle Act	1664	Revocation of Edict of Nantes	
Great Plague	1665	Declaration of Indulgence	1687
Five Mile Act		Trial of Seven Bishops	1688
Great Fire	1666	Birth of Old Pretender	
Battle on Pentland Hills		James's Abdication	1689
		The Glorious Revolution	
		2d Convention Parliament	1689
		Declaration of Rights	

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE STUARTS,

(Showing Queen Victoria's Descent from the Line).



LITERATURE OF THE STUART PERIOD

(to 1689).

THE Literature of this Period admits of three divisions :—

1. The reign of James I.,—which forms, with that of Elizabeth, the *Augustan Age* of English literature, and is distinguished for the immense number and general excellence of works in all departments of authorship. Under these two monarchs “we shall find the names of almost all the very great men that this nation has produced.” James’s reign is remarkable also for the commencement of Science, and the first issue of Newspapers.

2. The reign of Charles I., and the Commonwealth,—distinguished for Theology, Ethics, and Controversial Politics, and the Cessation of the Drama.

3. The reign of Charles II.,—distinguished for Artificial Poetry, and the Restoration of the Drama, (both of which were greatly influenced by the French tastes introduced at the Restoration); and for the production of Milton’s great Epic.

(This division though important to be remembered, will not be followed in the lists of Authors, as it would be inconvenient to do so).

The *Language* of the Period was *English*, the era of which may be roughly dated as commencing with the Reformation.

It was greatly affected by :—

1. Euphuistic tastes, displayed in “fondness for alliter-

ation and verbal antithesis,"—and influencing Fuller, Hall, and others.

The originator of this style was
John Lyly (1553–1600), who wrote
Euphues, the Anatomie of Wit, and
Euphues his England.

These books purport to be the history of a Greek, who in the first is supposed to be at Naples, and in the second in England. The story is, however, merely a medium for exhibiting the author's peculiar style.

This school of writers, though carrying their conceits too far, did great service in increasing our vocabulary and introducing fresh combinations of words.

2. **The increased study of the Classics**,—showing its influence in the introduction of fresh words, large numbers of which were transferred *literatim*.

The works of Taylor and Browne alone contain quite 3000 words of classic origin which have not taken root in the language.

3. **The introduction of French tastes at the Restoration**,—in consequence of which large numbers of French terms were incorporated into our tongue.

POETS AND DRAMATISTS.

The Drama reached perfection under James I., during whose reign Shakespeare wrote his finest plays, and Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, and others flourished.

In 1642 the Long Parliament suppressed "public stage plays throughout the Kingdom during these calamitous times," and in 1648 completely abolished them.

At the Restoration theatres were re-opened,—two, the King's and the Duke's (of York), being licensed in London. Sir William Davenant, the manager of the Duke's, introduced the two important improvements of movable scenery and actresses for female parts. The dramas of the Restoration were artificial in plot, dialogue, and metre, being founded on Spanish and French models,—while the comedies were disgracefully licentious.

Masques were extensively patronised by the Court and the nobility under James I., and the Charleses. These

entertainments consisted at first of merely a pantomime by masked actors, representing mythological or allegorical characters. Poetic dialogue and music were afterwards added.

The Poetry of the early part of this Period is remarkable for the number of works of solid worth produced,—the latter part, for its artificial and licentious character, excepting, of course, the writings of Milton (and a few others).

Lord Brooke (1554-1628),—Poet.—Intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney.

Works :—*Treatise on Human Learning, Treatise on Monarchy, Treatise on Religion*,—3 philosophical poems.

George Chapman (1557-1634),—Translator and Dramatist,—best known for his *Translation of Homer*, which does not belong to this Period.

Works :—Part-author, with Jonson and Marston, of *Eastward Hoe!*
Comedies,—of little value.

Samuel Daniel (1562-1619),—Poet and Historian,—“the well-linguaged.”—Born near Taunton,—educated at Oxford,—tutor to the celebrated Countess of Pembroke,—made Master of the Revels to Elizabeth,—Poet-Laureate for a short time ; but dispossessed by Jonson,—spent his last years in farming.

Works :—

POEMS.—*History of the Civil Wars* (Wars of the Roses),—in 8 books.

Musophilus, containing a General Defence of Learning,—a dialogue.

PROSE.—*History of England*,—from the Norman Conquest to end of Edward III.'s reign.

All his works are distinguished by purity, ease, and elegance ; but are deficient in depth and energy.

Michael Drayton (1563-1631).—Born at Atherstone, Warwickshire, of humble parents,—became a page,—attracted the attention and patronage of the Countess of Bedford and others of the aristocracy, and was thus enabled to devote himself to literature,—buried in Westminster Abbey.

Work belonging to the Period.—*Polyolbion*,—a topographical description of England, rich in antiquarian

research,—in 30 books of 1000 lines each,—written in Alexandrine couplets.

The subject is unfortunate, being too matter-of-fact for poetical treatment; but the language is vigorous throughout.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616).—*Dramatist and Poet.*—Born at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23rd. (St George's Day),—son and eldest child of John Shakespeare, wool-comber or glover, (who attained a high municipal position, and became High Bailiff of Stratford; but afterwards sank in the world), and Mary Arden, a lady of good family and fair fortune,—educated at the Grammar School of his native place,—on leaving school entered a lawyer's office, or, as others say, helped his father in his business,—at 18 married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, 8 years older than himself, by whom he had two daughters and a son,—went to London when about 22, either driven by fear of the vengeance of Sir Thomas Lucy, upon whom he had written a lampoon in consequence of the Knight's prosecuting him for poaching in his park, or, as is more likely, fired by the conversation of Burbage, (the great London actor, who habitually visited Stratford, his native place), with a desire to seek his fortune on the stage,—became successively actor, (in which capacity he was "of good account,") adapter of plays, original dramatist, and theatrical manager, owning the greater part of Blackfriars Theatre and part of the Globe,—made money and purchased houses and lands at Stratford, which he yearly visited, and whither he finally retired in 1612.

He left no lineal descendants; one of his daughters had 3 sons, but they all died childless.

Shakespeare's writings consist of Poems and 36 Dramas, most of which were produced during Elizabeth's reign.

Works belonging to this Period:—

POEMS.—*Sonnets*, published in 1609,—154 in number,—addressed by Thorpe, the publisher, to W. H., (most likely William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke).

DRAMAS:—

Tragedies.—*Romeo and Juliet* (re-written), *Hamlet* (re-written, 1603,—*King Lear*, 1608,—*Macbeth* (generally regarded as his greatest work), 1610.

Comedies.—*Measure for Measure*, 1603,—*The Tempest* (supposed to have been the last play he wrote), date unknown.

Classical.—*Pericles*, 1609,—*Julius Cæsar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Coriolanus*, date uncertain, but doubtless written after his retirement.

These are the finest of all Shakespeare's plays, being the fruit of his magnificent genius in its full maturity.

Hallam says,—“The name of Shakespeare is the greatest in our literature: it is the greatest in all literature.”

His *distinguishing qualities* are creative power,—profound insight into the human mind,—just philosophy,—keen observation of the face of Nature and of the actions of men,—range of expression, from the loftiest tragic sublimity down to the broadest comic fun,—and the ability to clothe his marvellous conceptions in language generally suitable, various, forcible, and beautiful.

His *chief faults* are occasional obscurity, and a fondness for verbal conceits and puns (*vid.* Gaunt's dying speech in *Richard II.*)

With regard to *Shakespeare's classical attainments*, we have Jonson's dictum that he knew “little Latin and less Greek.” Against this assertion has been urged the fact that several of his plays are of classic origin, and that his dramas and poems are studded with allusions to ancient history and mythology. But this proves nothing, for it is well known that he founded his Classical Dramas on *North's Translation of Plutarch's Lives*, and all the rest of his knowledge of Greek and Latin authors may also have been obtained from translations. His acquaintance with *Latin*, however, is proved by the large number of *actual Latin and Latinized words and phrases* to be found in his works. We have no such evidence of his being a Greek scholar; but, had he been so, it is certain that he would not have introduced that language into his dramas. The question then stands thus:—Shakespeare had a good knowledge of Latin; but we do not know whether he was acquainted with Greek, though his having remained at a noted Grammar School sufficiently long to acquire the one language, would lead us to suppose that he could not have been ignorant of the other. Johnson's assertion, then, appears incorrect, which may be explained partly on the ground that he had an inordinate opinion of his own

scholarship, and partly on the supposition of a little envy towards his giant rival, and a desire to display his own superiority in at least one point.

The first edition of *Shakespeare's* collected plays was published in 1623, and is called the *First Folio*: it contains thirty-five dramas. The *Third Folio* contained seven additional plays, only one of which, *Pericles*, is acknowledged, and that not universally, to be his production.

Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1639),—Poet.—Born at Botton Hall, Kent,—educated at Winchester and Oxford,—ambassador to Venice under James I.,—took orders, and died Provost of Eton.

Work.—*Reliquia Wottoniana*,—published after his death, and containing some exquisite poems.

He was a great patron of literature, and a warm admirer of *Comus*.

Thomas Middleton (1570-1627),—Dramatist.

Works.—*The Witch*,—*Women beware Women*.

Dr John Donne (1573-1631),—Poet and Theologian.—Of Roman Catholic family, but embraced Protestantism,—born in London,—educated at Cambridge,—entered the Church in middle age, but rapidly gained popularity as a preacher,—became Dean of St Paul's.

Works:—

POEMS.—*Satires* (which he was the first to write in rhyming couplets),—*Elegiacs*,—*Religious Pieces*,—all distinguished by learning and energy; but marred by conceits and harsh metres.

PROSE.—*Sermons*.

Ben Jonson (1574-1637),—Dramatist, Poet, Essayist, and Grammarian.—Born in Westminster,—posthumous son of a clergyman,—entered Westminster School, but was taken thence to aid his step-father in his business of bricklayer,—disliking the employment ran away, and served as a volunteer in the Low Countries,—returned to England, and, at twenty, married, and turned actor and dramatist,—in jail for some time for killing in a duel another actor, and again temporarily imprisoned for reflections in *Eastward Hoe* on the Scots, which James took personally,—succeeded Daniel as Poet-Laureate,—banished from Court in his latter years by the influence of Inigo Jones,—died amidst struggles with poverty and paralysis,

—buried upright in Westminster Abbey, his tombstone bearing only the four words,—“O rare Ben Jonson!”

Works belonging to this Period :—

DRAMAS (sixteen in all) :—

Comedies.—*Volpone*, or *the Fox*,—*Epicene*, or *the Silent Woman*,—*the Alchemist*,—*the Sad Shepherd* (left unfinished).

His comedies are life-like ; but the majority of his personages are exaggerated types of human character, from his fondness for portraying which he is sometimes called “the humorous poet,” i.e., the poet who paints men’s humours or whims.

Classical Tragedies.—*Sejanus*,—*Catiline*,—learned, pompous and stiff.

Masques, Interludes, and other entertainments, to the number of 35.

POEMS.—Short miscellaneous pieces,—all beautifully graceful, e.g., “*Drink to me only with thine Eyes*,”—*The Poetaster*,—a satire on contemporaries.

PROSE.—*Timber ; or Discoveries made upon Man and Matter*,—a number of disjointed Essays, consisting partly of moral reflections, and partly of literary criticisms, of which it is one of the earliest specimens.

English Grammar,—written in the sixteenth century, but not published till after his death. A fragment only remains of the original work. It is founded on the Latin accidence ; but the examples of its Rules are taken from British authors.

In it he remarks, with regret, that the plural termination *en* of Verbs was rapidly falling into disuse.

Jonson went on a walking-tour to Scotland in 1619, and stayed some time with Drummond, who made notes of Ben’s sayings and doings, and of his own opinion of him, which represents Jonson as intemperate, “passionately kind and angry, vindictive, but, if answered, at himself.”

Drummond has been accused of spitefulness in forming this judgment, and of meanness in recording it ; but there is no ground for the charge, since the estimate he formed

was true, as tried by that of other contemporaries, and the notes were not intended for publication; beyond which, he gives Jonson full credit for what excellencies he possessed.

John Fletcher (1576-1625),—Dramatist.—Son of the Bishop of Bristol,—died of the plague.

Works :—Plays, written in conjunction with Francis Beaumont. Original Dramas,—14 in number, written after Beaumont's death,—the best being a comedy, *The Faithful Shepherdess*.

George Sandys (1577-1643),—Poet and Prose Writer.—Son of Archbishop of York,—a great traveller.

Works :—

POEMS.—*Translations of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Canticles,—Paraphrase of the Psalms.*

PROSE.—*Four Books of Travels*, containing a description of the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and other Eastern countries.

Francis Corbet (1582-1635),—Poet.—Bishop of Norwich.

Works :—Poems,—chiefly Anacreontic.

Philip Massinger (1584-1640),—Dramatist.—Son of a servant of the Earl of Pembroke,—educated at Oxford,—commenced play-writing very young,—struggled all his life with poverty,—found dead in bed in his wretched lodgings at Southwark,—buried as a pauper.

Works :—

DRAMAS (of which 18 have been preserved) :—

Best Comedy.—*A New Way to Pay Old Debts*,—still a stage-favourite, owing to its cast including the original and powerful character of Sir Giles Overreach.

Best Tragedy.—*The Duke of Milan*.

His tragedies are generally regarded as second only to Shakespeare's, and his comedies to Jonson's, whom he resembles in his penchant for odd characters. His style is always stately, and his English nervous and pure.

Phineas Fletcher (1584-1650),—Poet.—Son of Dr Giles Fletcher,—cousin of John Fletcher,—incumbent of Hilgay, Norfolk.

Chief Work :—*The Purple Island*,—a tedious, but richly-

imaginative and melodious allegorical poem, describing the body and mind of man, who is the Island, *Purple* with blood. Intellect is the ruler of the Island, the Will being his wife, and Fancy, Memory, Common-Sense, and the five physical senses being his counsellors. The Island is attacked by the Vices; but prevails by aid of an angel, James I.! Fletcher employs a seven-lined stanza.

William Drummond (1585-1649),—Poet and Historian,—Born at Hawthornden, near Edinburgh,—educated at Edinburgh,—went to France to study civil law,—returned, but was driven to travel to deaden his grief at the loss of his affianced bride,—returned after eight years, and married,—greatly affected by the Civil War, Charles's execution precipitating his own death.

Works :—

POEMS.—*Flowers of Zion*,—*Tears on the Death of Mæliades* (Prince Henry),—*The Wandering Muses, or the River of Forth feasting* (to celebrate a visit paid by James I. to Scotland),—*Sonnets*.

All his poems are marked by thoughtfulness, brilliancy of imagination, elegance, and harmony.

PROSE.—*The History of the Five Jameses*.

Francis Beaumont (1586-1615),—Dramatist.—Born at Grace Dieu, Leicestershire,—son of a judge,—educated at Cambridge,—studied law, but did not follow it as a profession.

Works :—Dramas,—written in conjunction with John Fletcher,—38 in number. The best are *The Elder Brother*,—*Philaster*,—*The Maid's Tragedy*.

Beaumont and Fletcher worked together for ten years. As their plays were not published till 1647, it is impossible to tell either their order of production, or to distinguish the parts written by each,—though it is generally supposed that Beaumont chiefly contributed tragedy, and Fletcher comedy.

All their dramas are distinguished by rich fancy, and genuine humour and wit; but want solidity, and are marred by indelicacy. Their comedies are superior to their tragedies. "They are the founders of the comedy of intrigue."

John Ford (1586-1639),—Dramatist.—A native of Devonshire,—practised as a lawyer.

Chief Works :—

Dramas :—

Tragedies. — *Love's Sacrifice*,—*The Broken Heart*,—*Brother and Sister*

His tragedies are profoundly moving, and are chiefly built on unfortunate loves.

Historical.—*Perkin Warbeck*,—vigorous and life-like.

Giles Fletcher (1586-1623),—Poet.—Brother of Phineas Fletcher,—incumbent of Alderton, Suffolk.

Work :—*Christ's Victory and Triumph*,—a sacred poem, partly allegorical,—in eight-lined stanzas,—marked by powerful imagination and sublimity of language,—imitated by Milton in portions of *Paradise Regained*.

(Between the Fletchers and Dryden there were no allegorical poets).

Webster (1537-1624), —Dramatist. — “The noble-minded,”—a Loudoner.

Works :—Dramas,—the best being

The Duchess of Malfi,—*The White Devil*.

Webster, like Ford, delighted in depicting misery, guilt, and bloodshed.

Geo. Wither (1588-1667),—Poet.—Born in Hampshire,—educated at Oxford,—joined the Parliamentary cause, and raised a troop of cavalry on its behalf,—taken prisoner, saved by Denham from execution, released, and became Major-General under Cromwell,—at the Restoration, lost all, and was imprisoned,—released after three years' confinement.

A prolific writer, and generally placed amongst the Puritan poets.

Chief Works :—*Abuses Stript and Whipt*, a poetical satire, which procured him a somewhat long imprisonment,—*The Shepherd's Hunting*, a pastoral,—*Mistress of Philarete*, a collection of poems,—*Emblems Ancient and Modern*,—*Prison Lays*.

All his poems are distinguished for naturalness, grace, and sweetness.

Thomas Dekker (— 1638),—Dramatist and Prose Writer.—A reckless spendthrift.

Works :—

DRAMAS—(more than 20).—*Fortunatus ; or the Wishing Cap* is the best. He displays wit, tenderness, and frequent grace.

PROSE.—*The Gull's Hornbook*,—a satirical description of "life about town."

Thomas Carew (1589-1639),—*Poet and Dramatic Author*.—Born in Gloucestershire,—of good family,—espoused the Royalist cause,—repented bitterly on his death-bed of the "licence" of his writings.

Works:—*Cælum Britannicum*,—a masque.

Songs,—fanciful, elegant, and sweet, but indelicate.

John Marston (— 1634),—*Dramatist*.—The "Crispinus" of Jonson's *Poetaster*.

Works:—Tragedies,—abounding in bombast, horrors, and bitter satire on the vices and follies of mankind.

Wm. Browne (1590-1645),—*Poet*.—Born at Tavistock, Devon,—educated at Oxford,—studied law,—spent his last years in the Carnarvon and Pembroke families.

Works:—*Britannia's Pastorals*,—in three parts, two published during his life, and the third in 1852,—written in heroic couplets.

Shepherd's Pipe,—a pastoral.

His works are full of true and beautiful description of landscape, with a mingling of allegory ; but they are totally wanting in human interest.

Milton is supposed to have borrowed from Browne in *Lycidas* and *L'Allegro*.

Robert Herrick (1591-1674),—*Poet*.—Born in London,—educated at Cambridge,—became vicar of Dean Prior, Devon,—during the Civil War lost his living,—came to London,—dropped the "Rev.," and lived a convivial life,—at the Restoration returned to his living.

Works:—*Noble Numbers ; or Pious Pieces*,—*Hesperides, or the Works of Robert Herrick, Esqr.*

His secular poems are chiefly lyric, and are marked by graceful fancy, sparkling joyousness, vigor of expression, and indelicacy. Some of the brightest and best known are

To Daffodils,—*To Blossoms*,—*Gather the Rosebuds while ye may*.

Henry King (1591-1669),—Poet.—Chaplain to Jas. I., and Bishop of Chichester.

Works:—Miscellaneous Poems,—consisting of *Elegies, Sonnets, &c.*

Francis Quarles (1592-1644),—Poet.—Born near Romford, Essex,—educated at Cambridge,—studied law,—became cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, secretary to Usher, and chronologer of the City of London (=city-poet),—embraced the Royalist cause, and died worn out by the persecution of the Parliamentary party.

Chief Works:—*The Feast for Worms; or the History of Jonah,—Sion's Elegies*, a paraphrase of Lamentations, — *Emblems*, short poems conveying moral lessons, and illustrated by quaint cuts, — *Hieroglyphics,—Quintessence of Meditation.*

His style is energetic; but his productions are marked by fantastic conceits.

George Herbert (1593-1632),—Poet and Prose Writer.—Born in Montgomery Castle,—brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury,—educated at Westminster and Cambridge, where he became University Orator,—gained the favor of Jas. I., who gave him a valuable sinecure,—sedulously attended Court, hoping for State preferment,—disappointed by Jas.'s death,—took orders,—was presented by Chas I. to the rectory of Bemerton, Wilts, where, during his few remaining years, he led a life of singular devotion.

Works:—

POEMS.—*The Temple; or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations*,—the best, perhaps, being *On Sunday*.

His poems are distinguished by quaintness of thought, depth of sentiment, and general melody.

PROSE.—*The Country Parson*,—rules for the guidance of a clergyman's conduct.

His widow possessed a number of his writings which she intended to publish; but they were burnt, with the mansion of her second husband, during the Civil War.

James Shirley (1594-1666),—Dramatist and Poet.—Born in London,—educated at Oxford,—became curate

near St Albans,—renounced Protestantism, and turned play-writer,—burnt out by the Great Fire,—self and wife died the same day.

Works :—

DRAMAS (39 in all).—*The Gamester* is the best.

His plays are smoothly and elegantly written, and are free from indelicacy ; but he wants vigor, tenderness, and wit.

POEMS.—Miscellaneous minor pieces.

John Chalkhill (1599–1679),—Poet.

Work :—*Thealma*,—a pastoral romance,—eulogized by Walton.

Richard Crashaw (1602–1650),—Poet.—Son of a Preacher at the Temple,—educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge,—became a Roman Catholic priest, and Canon of Loretto.

Works :—Poems,—translations and original.

Translations.—*The Massacre of the Innocents*, from Marini, an Italian poet,—*Dies Irae*,—*Musical Duell*, from the Jesuit, Strada,—*Versions of the 23rd, 137th, and other Psalms*.

Original.—*Steps to the Temple*,—*Delights of the Muses*, &c.

His poems, especially the religious ones, are marked by richness of imagination, brilliancy of expression, and elegant versification ; but are marred by conceits.

Pope and Coleridge own themselves under obligation to him.

Thomas Randolph (1605–1634),—Dramatist and Poet.

Works :—

DRAMAS,—5 in number.

POEMS.—Miscellaneous.

William Habington (1606–1654),—Poet.—Of Roman Catholic family, his mother, a daughter of Lord Morley, being thought by some authorities to have written the warning letter *in re* the Gunpowder Plot,—educated at St. Omer's.

Works :—*The Mistress*,—*The Wife*,—*The Holy Man* ; three poems, each including several pieces.

His verses sometimes display energy, and are always pure ; but are marred by conceits.

Sir William Davenant (1605-1668),—Poet.—Born at Oxford,—son of a vintner,—succeeded Jonson as Poet-Laureate,—a stanch Royalist,—retired to France when Charles's cause was ruined,—embarked for Virginia, but the ship fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and he was sent to the Tower, where he remained two years, until liberated by Milton's intercession,—at the Restoration became manager of the Duke's Theatre, and greatly improved the stage, introducing moveable scenery and actresses.

Work :—*Gondibert*,—a monotonous, unfinished heroic romance, of 6000 lines,—in 4-line stanzas with alternate rhymes.

It has a preface prefixed written in pure and sinewy English.

Dryden owes to him the metre he has employed in the *Annus Mirabilis*, the idea of writing prefaces to his plays, and the awakening of his enthusiastic admiration of Shakespeare.

Edmund Waller (1605-1687),—Poet.—Born at Coleshill, Warwick,—of a high and wealthy family,—cousin of John Hampden,—entered Parliament at 18, and espoused the popular cause,—joined in a Royalist conspiracy to deliver London into Charles's hands, was tried, fined £10,000, and imprisoned,—released,—lived for some time in France,—returned,—celebrated Cromwell's death and the Restoration,—sat in all Chas. II.'s Parliaments, and was a popular speaker,—buried at Beaconsfield in the churchyard where Edmund Burke reposes.

Works :—Poems,—mostly lyrical and amatory,—distinguished for smoothness, elegance, and melody ; but deficient in imagination.

That on *Cromwell* is the most vigorous.

Sir John Suckling (1609-1641),—Poet.—Son of the Comptroller of the Household to Chas. I.,—served under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War,—returned, and became one of the most brilliant of Charles I.'s court,—being implicated in a plot to set Strafford free, he fled to France, and there died, as is generally believed, by his own hand.

Works :—Songs,—superior to all other lyrics of the period in grace, brilliance, and melody.

John Milton (1608-1674),—Poet, Dramatist, Political Writer, Theologian, Historian, Logician, and Grammarian.

Born in Bread Street, Cheapside, London,—son of a money-scrivener, whose father had disowned him for renouncing Roman Catholicism,—educated first by Thomas Young, a Scotch Puritan minister, then at St. Paul's School, and lastly at Cambridge, where he entered at 17, and where it is stated without sufficient authority he underwent flagellation and rustication for quarrelling with his tutor,—took his M.A.,—was intended for the Church, but deterred from it by conscientious scruples,—spent 5 years at Horton, his father's country-house, in Bucks, where he wrote his earlier poems,—travelled on the Continent for 15 months, visiting, amongst other great men, Galileo, who was then a prisoner of the Inquisition, at Florence,—on his return established a school in London, and commenced his prose writings, throwing himself into the thick of ecclesiastical and political controversy,—his *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates* procured for him, after Chas. I.'s execution, the post of Latin Secretary to the Government (Latin being then the diplomatic language),—in 1653 became totally blind, owing to hereditary weakness, and over-study in youth, and was assisted, first by Meadows, and then by Marvell, in his Secretaryship,—at the Restoration *Eikonoklastes* and the *Defences* were burned by the hangman, and Milton was in concealment and danger; but was included in the Act of Indemnity through the influence of Davenant, who thus returned the kindness formerly done him by the poet,—during the Plague retired to a charming cottage at Chalfont, Bucks, hired for him by a Quaker friend, Elwood, to whom he then first shewed the MS. of *Paradise Lost*, and to a remark of whose, after perusing it, we owe *Paradise Regained*,—spent the last years of his life in lowly seclusion and quiet,—buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

Milton was thrice married,—

1. To *Mary Powell*, daughter of a Royalist gentleman living near Oxford, 1643. Disgusted with the atmosphere of taciturnity and austerity that filled her new home, she returned to her father, and remained away from her husband 2 years. A reconciliation was then effected, and Milton afterwards sheltered her family from the storms of the Civil War. She died in 1653, leaving three daughters,

who were taught to read several foreign languages without understanding them and without knowing their own,—for, in receipts given by them to Milton's widow, for £100 each, bestowed upon them by her out of a fortune of £1000, one of them spells her name incorrectly, and another *makes her mark*. His daughters were “undutiful and unkind,” and lived from home during their father's last years.

2. To *Catherine Woodcock*, who died fifteen months after marriage. One of his finest sonnets relates a dream in which he saw her after death.

3. To *Elizabeth Minshull*, who tenderly nursed his declining years.

Works :—

DRAMATIC.—*Arcades*,—a short Masque, consisting of 3 songs and one monologue,—written for the Dowager Countess of Derby.

Comus,—a Masque,—written by request of Lawes, the musician, for the Earl of Bridgewater, whose family acted it at Ludlow Castle.

The plot, suggested by some of the Earl's children losing themselves in Haywood Forest, is as follows :—A lady lost in a wood falls into the hands of a drunken magician, Comus, and is conveyed to his palace ; her brothers seeking her are met by a friendly spirit disguised as a shepherd, who gives them a root by whose virtue they can defy the spells of the magician ; they find the palace, rush in, surprise Comus and his crew in the midst of a splendid banquet, change them to their natural bestial and hideous forms, drive them out, and carry off their sister in triumph.

Comus is the best of all our Masques, being distinguished for its classicality, beautiful imagery, harmony of numbers, and high moral purpose, rebuking sensuality, and celebrating temperance.

Samson Agonistes,—a tragedy, written on the Greek model, and founded on Samson's captivity and death

It is a classical and finished work,—but ineffective as a drama, owing to Samson typifying Milton himself, and there thus being a divided interest in the play.

POEMS.—*Versions of Psalms.*

Hymn to the Nativity,—written, on Christmas morning, at the age of 21.

The sublimest ode in the English language.

Lycidas,—a pastoral Elegiac on King, a collegian, who was drowned while crossing to Ireland.

Melodiously pathetic ; but some of the classic allusions and characters introduced are incongruous.

L'Allegro (=the cheerful man), *Il Penseroso* (=the thoughtful man),—richly imaginative poems, descriptive of these two opposite moods, with which the images and illustrations are in beautiful accord.

Paradise Lost,—the greatest Epic in all literature.

Milton had, from his youth, meditated some great poetic work, and had revolved various subjects in his mind : at first he contemplated resorting to early British History for his subject,—then he projected a tragedy on the Fall,—finally, he fixed upon the plan he has worked out in *Paradise Lost*. The composition of it occupied from 1658 to 1665. It was published in ten books, (in 12 in the 2nd. edition), in 1667. At first a license could not be procured for it, as it was supposed to contain political allusions. It was difficult also to find a purchaser ; but at last Simmons, a bookseller, bought it for £5 ready money, and 3 additional payments of £5 each to be made when 1300 copies of the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. editions (of 15,000 copies each) should be sold. Milton received another £5 in his life-time, and when his widow became entitled to the next payment she sold her whole interest in the work for £8, rather than wait till the last instalment should be due. Thus Milton and his widow obtained in all £18 for the poem !!

It achieved great popularity with the Puritans and other sober-minded persons ; but did not, as might be expected, attract the majority of readers, who found their mental food in *Hudibras*, and the loose lyrics and plays of the Restoration. Addison was the first to display its merits to public notice, in a series of papers in the *Spectator*, since which it has held the lofty position it deserves.

The distinguishing features of *Paradise Lost* are

1. Its magnificent theme,—the grandest possible, since it affects the whole human family's eternal destiny.
2. Its natural and harmonious plan.
3. Its opulence and sublimity of conception and expression.
4. The exquisite adaptation of the language and metre to the theme in every part of the work.

The one drawback, (at least to ordinary readers), is the extensive and varied learning infused into the poem, requiring scholarship as universal as his own; or the aid of cumbersome notes, for its comprehension.

Milton was the first to employ blank verse in an original epic poem, and to gain effect by variety of pauses in this metre.

The three greatest Epic poets of the world are Homer, Virgil, and Milton, and the latter is *facile princeps* of the trio. Homer is grand, and Virgil elegant and harmonious: Milton is sublimer than Homer, and more graceful and melodious than Virgil,—while, in dignity of theme, completeness of action, harmony of design, and intensity of interest *Paradise Lost* infinitely transcends the *Iliad* and the *Æneid*.

(It would occupy too much space to give a summary of the plan of *Paradise Lost*. The student is recommended to compile one from the *Argument* prefixed by Milton to each book,—or, preferably, to read the poem, and then make an original analysis).

Paradise Regained,—an Epic in 4 books, narrating the Temptation of Our Lord.

It was preferred by Milton to *Paradise Lost*; but posterity have not confirmed the verdict. It is distinguished by fancy, reflectiveness, and beauty of language; but wants the sublimity and fire of its great twin-poem, and—an inexcusable blemish—is not complete; for it is certain that *Paradise* was not regained by Christ's victory over Satan in the wilderness. Various reasons have been assigned for Milton's not approaching the theme of the Passion, the most probable being that he had embraced Arian views of Christ's person.

Sonnets,—Italian, written during his travels, and English, composed afterwards on various occasions.

The most massively beautiful, and perfect sonnets in the language,—compared by Macaulay to “the collects of the English Liturgy.”

In his poems Milton is indebted to many sources of inspiration; his great master being, according to Dryden, Spenser.

PROSE.—*Of Reformation in England.*

Prelatical Episcopacy.

Apology for Smectymnus,—a defence of himself and 5 Puritan ministers who had supported him in his attacks on Church abuses. “Smectymnus” is formed of the initials of these divines,—Stephen Marshall, Edward Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcome, W(illiam)illiam Spensstowe.

On Divorce,—4 treatises,—owed their origin to his 1st. wife’s desertion.

Areopagitica; a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing,—addressed to the Long Parliament, in consequence of their issuing an order making more stringent the censorship of the Press instituted by the Star Chamber in 1637.

This is regarded as the most eloquent of Milton’s prose works.

Tractate on Education.

The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,—written in defence of Charles’s Execution.

Eikonoklastes (=the image-breaker),—written in reply to *Ikon Basilike*.

Defensio pro populo Anglicano,—asserting the rights of the people against the “divine right of Kings.”

It was written in reply to Salmasius, a Leyden doctor of European renown, who had published a defence of Charles. Salmasius retorted, attributing Milton’s blindness to the judgment of God. This drew from Milton his

Defensio Secunda, in which, after a pathetic answer to Salmasius’s taunt, he proceeds to refute his arguments most effectively. This production is said to have killed the doctor.

The controversy was marked on both sides by personal and scurrilous abuse.

English Accidence.

English History,—in 6 books,—extending from the Earliest times to the Norman Conquest.

Logic, (*Artis Logicæ plenior Institutio*).

Treatise on True Religion.

De Doctrinâ Christianâ,—in Latin,—discovered in the State Paper Office in 1823.

Milton's prose writings are marked by profound and varied scholarship, masculine logic, felicitous and quaint illustrations, and gorgeous eloquence,—being, as Macaulay says, "a perfect field of cloth of gold." They are, however, too Latinised in style, and frequently present lamentable falls "from the sublime to the ridiculous,"—a peculiarity distinguishing the works and speeches of his contemporaries.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MILTON'S WORKS.

Period I. Earlier Poems, extending to 1640.

Versions of Psalms,—mostly composed before he was 16

Hymn to the Nativity,—composed 1629.

<i>Arcades</i>	} ,—	"	1634.
<i>Comus</i>			

<i>Lycidas</i>	} ,—	"	1637.
<i>L' Allegro</i>			
<i>Il Penseroso</i>			

<i>Italian Sonnets</i> ,—	"	1638-9.
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These earlier poems were scarcely known till Pope and Warburton directed attention to them.

Period II. Prose Works, (1640-1660).

<i>Of Reformation in England</i>	} ,—composed 1641.
<i>Prelatical Episcopacy</i>	

<i>Apology for Smectymnus</i> ,—	"	1642.
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<i>Areopagitica</i>	} ,—	"	1644.
<i>Tractate on Education</i>			

On Divorce,—published 1644-5.

<i>The Tenure of Kings</i>	} ,—	"	1649.
<i>Eikonoklastes</i>			

<i>Defensio</i>	"	1650.
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<i>Defensio Secunda</i>	"	1654.
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Period III. Epics and Miscellaneous (1661-1674).

English Accidence,—published 1661.

Paradise Lost,— " 1667.

History of England,— " 1670.

Paradise Regained }— " 1671.

Samson Agonistes }— " 1671.

Logic,— " 1672.

Treatise on True Religion,— " 1673.

De Doctrinâ,— " 1825.

English Sonnets,—composed at various times.

William Cartwright (1611-1643),—*Poet*.

Works:—Miscellaneous Poems,—popular in their time.

Jonson says he wrote "like a man."

Samuel Butler (1612-1680),—*Poet and Essayist*.—Born at Streusham, Worcestershire,—son of a small farmer,—educated at Worcester,—had no college training,—became, successively, clerk to a Worcestershire magistrate, librarian to the Countess of Kent, and secretary to Sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers, and a stern Presbyterian, who served him as the original of Sir Hudibras,—at the Restoration he was made by the Earl of Carbery steward of Ludlow Castle,—married, but his wife's fortune vanished,—produced his great work, was applauded, and received promises of preferment which were never fulfilled,—died in despair and poverty.

Works:—

POEMS.—*Sir Hudibras*,—published in 3 parts and 9 cantos in 1663, 1664, and 1678,—left unfinished.

Hudibras is a burlesque satire upon the Puritans. It celebrates the ludicrous adventures of a Presbyterian knight, Sir Hudibras, and his Independent squire, Ralpho, in a crusade against the popular sports forbidden under the Commonwealth. Conversations between Hudibras and Ralpho relieve the incidents of travel.

The poem is the finest burlesque in the language, deriving its humour from the incongruity of the subject and the style. It is marked by caustic wit, learning, and occasional depth of thought and beauty of expression; contains clever descriptions and sketches of character, and abounds in marvellous rhymes; but is somewhat tedious, and bears at times unjustly on the Puritans.

The model of the work is *Don Quixote*, of Cervantes. "The aims of the two are, however, very different. Cervantes seeks to make Quixote ridiculous and loveable, . . . Butler to make Hudibras ridiculous and detestable." The poem is, in a secondary way, a satire also upon the Romantic poets,—for it is written in the tetrameter or octo-syllabic metre of the Trouvères, and the headings of its cantos are in imitation of those of the *Fabrie Queene*.

The Elephant in the Moon,—a satire on the Royal Society.

PROSE.—Essay-like studies of characters.

John Cleveland (1613-1658).—*Poet*.

Works :—Satires,—marked by vigour.

Sir John Denham (1615-1668),—*Poet, Dramatist, Essayist*.—Born in Dublin,—son of the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, who was transferred to the corresponding post in the English Exchequer,—educated at Oxford,—studied law,—gambled away his fortune,—took the Royalist side,—at the Restoration was knighted and made Surveyor of Royal Buildings,—“the founder of local poetry.”

Works :—

POEM.—*Cooper's Hill*.—The poet, supposed to be standing on this hill near Windsor, describes the surrounding scenery, and a stag-hunt, and records the reflections induced by the objects that meet his sight.

It exhibits just thought, and vigor, and harmony of language and versification. It acquired for the author a high reputation, Pope styling him “majestic Denham.”

DRAMA.—*The Sophy*.

PROSE.—*Essay on Gaming*.

Dr Joseph Beaumont (1615-1699),—*Poet*.—Chaplain to Bishop Wren,—an opponent of More “the Platonist.”

Work :—*Psyche*,—a monotonous religio-philosophical poem, describing the communion of the soul with Christ.

Milton, Pope, and others seem indebted to him.

Henry Vaughan (1617-1695),—the “Silurist,”—*Poet*.—Born in Brecknockshire,—educated at Oxford,—studied law,—on the outbreak of the Civil War retreated to Wales

and courted literature,—finally studied and practised medicine.

Works:—*Silex Scintillans; or Sacred Poems.*

Olor Iscanus,—a collection of poems original and translated.

In his religious poems he copies Herbert with success, exhibiting invention, energy, and occasional elegance; but his productions are marred by conceits.

Abraham Cowley (1618-1667),—*Poet and Essayist*.—Born in London,—son of a stationer,—educated at Westminster, Cambridge, and Oxford,—espoused the Royalist cause,—accompanied Queen Henrietta to France, and there acted as her secretary for twelve years,—at the Restoration expected preferment, but was disappointed, his loyalty being suspected,—at length obtained a pension of £300, and spent his last years in repose at Chertsey,—a prominent member of the Royal Society.

Works:—

POEMS.—*Miscellanies*, including *Poetic Blossoms*, sparkling *Anacreontics*, and *Elegies* on the deaths of *Hervey*, a college chum, and *Crashaw*.

The Mistress, or Love Verses,—full of conceits,—their passion artificial.

Pindaric Odes.

Davideis,—a poem narrating the life of David,—not finished,—has some vigorous lines.

PROSE.—*Essays*,—written in pure, nervous English. That on *Cromwell* is the best.

Johnson calls Donne, Crashaw, and Cowley the “*metaphysical poets*,” because “for direct thought and natural imagery, they substitute conceits, and remote, often merely verbal, analogies.”

It would be more correct to term them “*fantastic poets*.” Besides the three named by Johnson (of whom Cowley most fully exhibits the faults of the school), we might include under this class of poets Habington, Quarles, Herbert, Vaughan, and Carew.

Richard Lovelace (1618-1658),—*Poet*.—Nobly born,—one of the gayest of the Cavalier lyrists,—disappointed in love, gave himself up to dissipation,—died a beggar in a London lane.

Works:—*Odes, Sonnets, and Songs*,—published during an imprisonment he suffered at the close of the Civil War.

William Chamberlayne (1619-1689),—Poet.—Lived at Shaftesbury.

Chief Work :—*Pharonnada*,—a monotonous heroic poem, full of scenes and adventures in Greece and Sicily.

It possesses fine descriptive passages, and is occasionally exciting. Campbell first introduced it to public notice in 1819.

Alexander Browne (1620-1666),—Poet.—An attorney, —a prominent and witty Royalist,—author of some of the best lampoons on the Rump Parliament,—is said to have hastened the Restoration by his songs.

Works :—*Diurnal and Political Satires*,—*Palinode*,—Convivial and amatory lyrics.

Andrew Marvell (1620-1678),—Poet and Prose Writer.—Born in Lincolnshire,—son of the Reader at Trinity Church, Hull,—educated at Cambridge,—became, successively, *attaché* of the English Embassy at Constantinople, tutor in the families of Lord Fairfax and a gentleman named Dutton, and Assistant Latin Secretary to Milton, whose friendship he had gained abroad,—M.P. for Hull from the Restoration to his death,—*one of the last paid members of the Commons*,—refused a large bribe from Charles II.,—died so suddenly as to excite suspicions of poison, which were strengthened by the Court forbidding his constituents to erect a monument to him.

Works :—

POEMS.—*Whimsical Satire on Holland*,—quaintly humorous.

Miscellaneous Pieces,—two of the best being *The Emigrants in the Bermudas*, and *The Nymph complaining for the Death of her Fawn*.

His poems are marked by delicacy of feeling and expression.

PROSE.—*Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England*,—one of the most trenchant political pamphlets of the day.

His prose is vigorous, caustic, and incisive.

Charles Cotton (1630-1687),—Poet and Prose Writer.—Friend of Walton,—Born in Derbyshire, where, on the Dove, he had a seat, to which Izaak often came to catch trout,—for some time a captain in the army in Ireland.

Works :—

POEMS.—Translation of *Montaigne*,—*Travesties* on the

Æneid,—Miscellanies, the best being an *Invitation* to Walton,—*Voyage to Ireland*, containing humorous sketches of character.

PROSE.—The second part of Walton's *Complete Angler*.

John Dryden (1631–1700),—*Poet, Dramatist, and Critic*.—Born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire,—grandson of a baronet,—of Puritan parents,—educated at Westminster and Cambridge,—acted for a time as secretary to Sir Giles Pickering, Cromwell's Lord Chamberlain,—then commenced play-writing for a livelihood,—became Poet-Laureate in 1670,—at James II.'s accession embraced the Roman Catholic faith,—at the Revolution lost his office,—and sinking into a mere publishers' hack, spent the last years of his life in a struggle with poverty.

Works belonging to this Period :—

POEMS.—*Astræa Redux*,—in celebration of the Restoration.

Annus Mirabilis,—commemorating the events of 1666,—the poem that first made him famous,—written in the metre of Davenant's *Gondibert*.
Absalom and Achitophel,—a satire on contemporary characters, chiefly political,—the finest work of its class in the language.

Instead of using their own names, Dryden designates the characters he satirizes by those of Old Testament personages who resemble them in character or actions: Monmouth is the undutiful Absalom, Shaftesbury the crafty Achitophel, Buckingham the traitor Zimri. The poem was published in two parts,—of the second Dryden wrote only the sketches of Doeg and Og (the poets Settle and Shadwell).

In this work Dryden first employed the rhyming heroic couplet which he afterwards extensively used.

The Medal,—a personal satire on Shaftesbury,—inferior to the preceding.

Mac Flecknoe (=Son of Flecknoe),—a personal satire on Shadwell, an inferior poet, but bitter rival of Dryden.

By giving his satire the name it bears, Dryden intimates that Shadwell is a worthy poetic son and heir of Flecknoe, an Irish poetaster.

Dryden's satires are marked by vigor, polish, and wit, and are remarkably free from anything like scurrility.

Religio Laici,—a didactic poem in defence of the Church of England, but showing a sceptical and unsettled state of mind, which shortly issued in his renouncing Protestantism.

The Hind and Panther,—a didactic allegory, written in defence and praise of the Romish Church, which is represented as a "milk-white" hind, while a panther embodies the Church of England. Other sects appear under the figures of various animals, and all the beasts argue and discuss theology together.

The plan is incongruous and absurd ; but the reasoning is often forcible, and the whole work is marked by vigor, wit, and melody of versification. This poem was parodied in *The City Mouse and Country Mouse*, written by Prior and Montague (Earl of Halifax).

Dryden was the father of the *Artificial School* of poetry, founded on French models both in style and metre.

His style is vigorous, clear, and harmonious ; but he is altogether destitute of imagination and passion, and "there is not a single image from nature in the whole of his works."

The heroic metre of which he is so fond, he employs with ease and point ; but, though suitable for the Epigrammatic styles of satire and essay, its use cramps the genius, and is destructive of true poetic expression.

DRAMAS (26 in all), the best being *The Indian Queen*,—*The Indian Emperor*,—*The Conquest of Granada*, *Marriage à la Mode*,—*All for Love*,—and *Love Triumphant*.

Dryden's plays, like his poems, are artificial. From the French drama he borrowed its romance, and the rhyming couplets which he employed in all but his last stage productions : from the Spanish comedies he adapted the disguises and intrigues in which they abounded.

The result was a series of magniloquent plays, crammed with extravagantly, and frequently ludicrously, romantic adventures in love and war.

To ridicule this style, the Duke of Buckingham, Sprat, and Butler combined to produce a comedy called the *Rehearsal*, in which Dryden is introduced as *Bayes*. Its only excellence was the truthfulness of its imitation of the

prevailing manner; but it was received with great applause. Dryden had his revenge on Buckingham in *Absalom and Achitophel*.

The merits of Dryden's tragedies are profound reasoning, and opulence of language; but they are passionless, and badly-constructed, while his comedies are grossly indecent.

PROSE.—His best prose writings are in the form of critical literary essays prefixed to plays and translations. The finest of these in this Period are *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*,—and *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

His criticisms are wide, and generally discriminating, and are the first of real worth that had been produced.

His prose is vigorous, clear, various, spirited, and harmonious, and remarkable for freedom from the Latinized style so common in the 17th century.

Tillotson was Dryden's prose-master, and Dryden Burke's.

Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon (1633-1684), *Poet.*—Born in Ireland,—nephew and godson of Strafford,—educated by Bp. Hall, and then at Caen and Rome,—made Captain of Guards by Ormond,—died of gout,—he and Dryden designed to polish and fix the language.

Works:—*Essay on Translated Verse*,—polished and harmonious, with just criticisms.

Translations of Horace's Ars Poetica, and the Dics Ira.

Pope has bestowed upon him the high and merited eulogium,—

“ In all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays.”

—*Essay on Criticism.*

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset (1637-1705),—Poet.—Patron of Butler, Waller, and Dryden.

Works:—Minor poems,—mostly songs, one of the best being *To all you Ladies now on Land*, written at sea on the eve of a fight.

Sir Charles Sedley (1639-1701),—Poet.

Works:—Songs,—airy and elegant.

Thomas Heywood (—1640),—Dramatist.—A Lincolnshire man.

Works :—Dramas (220 in all, of which 23 remain),—the best being *The English Traveller*, and *The Lancashire Witches*.

His plays are smoothly written, and are free from indelicacy.

Wm. Wycherley (1640-1715),—*Dramatist*.—Educated for the bar.

Works :—Comedies,—grossly indecent.

Wycherley introduced the "Comedy of Manners,"—a style totally different to that of Dryden's plays. It was founded on the model of Molière, and was marked by "witty dialogue and lively incident."

Thomas Shadwell (1640-1692),—*Poet and Dramatist*.—Rival and butt of Dryden, whom he succeeded as Laureate.

Works :—Poems and Dramas,—not altogether wanting in wit.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647-1680),—*Poet*.—The most profligate member of the vile court of Chas. II., whose favour he lost for writing, at the King's own desire, the celebrated epitaph,—“Here lies our sovereign lord the King,” &c.,—died deeply repentant, through the ministrations of Burnet, who has touchingly narrated his conversion in the Earl's *Memoir*.

Works :—Songs,—sparkling and graceful, but indelicate.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham (1649-1720),—*Poet*.—Privy Councillor of Jas. II.

Works :—*Essay on Satire*,—*Essay on Poetry*.

Thomas Otway (1651-1685),—*Dramatist*.—Born in Sussex,—son of a clergyman,—educated at Winchester and Oxford,—became actor and dramatist,—had a commission in the army given him, but lost it through dissipation,—died a beggar, being choked, so goes the story, by the first morsel of some bread given to him after a long fast.

Works :—*Venice Preserved*,—a noble tragedy, still popular.

The Orphan,—a heart-rending tragedy, but marred by indelicacy.

In power and pathos Otway approaches very closely to Shakespeare. He is the greatest dramatist of his age.

HISTORIANS AND POLITICAL WRITERS.

The most remarkable feature of the historical writings of the Period is the large number of records of contemporary events, by writers of the two great parties in the State.

Samuel Purchas (— 1628).—A clergyman.

Works:—*Purchas his Pilgrimage; or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this present.*

Purchas his Pilgrimes,—in 4 vols.,—a history of voyages, founded on Hakluyt's papers, which had fallen into his hands.

These works contain a vast amount of valuable information, diversified with theology.

Wm. Camden (1551–1623).—Headmaster of Westminster School.

Works belonging to the Period:—Latin *Histories* of the reign of *Elizabeth*, and of *Gunpowder Plot*.

His great antiquarian work, the *Britannia*, was published before 1603, and is, therefore, out of the Period.

Sir Walter Raleigh (1552–1618).—A Devonshire man,—one of the brightest ornaments of Elizabeth's Court,—at James's accession his good fortune ceased, owing to Cecil's enmity,—accused of being concerned in the *Main Plot*,—indicted for attempting to excite sedition, to induce foreign enemies to invade the kingdom, and to depose James in favour of Arabella Stuart, and for publishing a book impugning James's title to the throne. The prosecution was conducted by Sir Ed. Coke, who scurrilously abused Raleigh. The only evidence against him was that of Cobham, an alleged accomplice, who was not present at the trial, and who had retracted his depositions. Raleigh was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed, but was reprieved and sent to the Tower, where he remained 12 years. Being released by the influence of Villiers, he obtained permission from Jas., who was then sadly in need of money, to fit out an expedition for working a gold mine which Raleigh declared he had formerly discovered in Guiana. He sailed with 14 ships,—meanwhile James treacherously gave informa-

tion of the project to the ambassador of Spain, which country had established a colony in Guiana, — the Spaniards were consequently on the alert, and attacked the English near St. Thomas, in the neighbourhood of which Raleigh asserted the mine to be, — they were beaten, and the town taken ; but his forces were so reduced that Raleigh was compelled to sail homewards without accomplishing his purpose. Meanwhile the Spanish Court complained bitterly of the alleged outrage on the national flag, and James, just then eager for Prince Charles's marriage with the Infanta, and consequently anxious to conciliate Spain, had Raleigh arrested on his return, and again thrown into the Tower. Finally, he was executed on the former sentence, suffering with Christian heroism.

Work belonging to the Period :—*History of the World*, —extending from the Creation to the fall of the Macedonian Empire, B.C. 170.

It was written during his long imprisonment, and suddenly ended in consequence of the author's grief at the death of Prince Henry.

The earlier part is of little value ; the histories of Greece and Rome are the most correct and picturesque that had yet appeared.

Ben Jonson, and others did most of the hard work of classical research for Raleigh, who wove the materials into a consistent narrative.

The work is marked by just political and philosophical reflections, massive eloquence, and pure and nervous English. The conclusion of the History is one of the grandest passages in the language.

John Speed (1552–1629).—Tailor.

Work :—*History of Great Britain*, —from the earliest times to the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, —the most correct and exact that had yet appeared.

Sir Hy. Spelman (1562–1641).—Antiquary.

Chief Works :—*Glossarium Archæologicum*, —*History of the English Councils*.

John Spotiswoode (1565–1639).—Archbp. of Glasgow and St Andrews, —a favorite of Jas I. and Chas. I., who made him Chancellor of Scotland, —obliged to leave Scot-

land in consequence of his endeavours to second Charles's efforts to force Episcopacy upon the nation.

Work:—*History of the Church of Scotland*,—from A.D. 203–1625.

James I. (1566–1625).

Work belonging to the Period:—*Counterblaste to Tobacco*.

His *Basilikon Doron* was written before he came to the English crown, and is consequently not within the Period.

Sir Rd. Baker (1568–1645).

Work:—*Chronicle*,—written in the Fleet Prison,—one of the standard works in the limited libraries of country gentlemen for a century after its publication.

It is placed by Addison amongst the books of Sir Roger de Coverley.

Rd. Knolles (1568–1610).—Master of a Grammar School at Sandwich.

Work:—*History of the Turks*,—written in a clear, vigorous, and picturesque style that has excited the admiration of the best critics.

Sir John Hayward (—1627).

Works belonging to the Period.—*Lives of the Three Norman Kings*,—*Life and Reign of Edward the Sixth* (including part of Elizabeth).

Robert Cotton (1570–1631).—Antiquarian.

Works:—Aided Camden, and wrote some antiquarian works of no great value,—best known for collecting the valuable MSS., which, increased by his son and grandson, form the celebrated *Cotton Collection* in the British Museum.

David Calderwood (1575–1650).—Presbyterian minister in Roxburghshire,—opposed James's efforts to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland, and was banished,—remained in Holland till James's death,—spent his last years in Edinburgh.

Work:—*True History of the Church of Scotland from the Death of James V. to the Death of James VI.*,—an invaluable record of facts, but possesses no charms of style.

James Usher (1581–1656).—Born in Dublin,—became, successively, Professor of Divinity in Dublin University, Bp. of Meath, and Archbp. of Armagh,—driven from Ire-

land by the Rebellion in 1641,—died at Reigate, Surrey,—a staunch Royalist.

Chief Works :—*The Power of the Prince and the Obedience of the Subject*,—*Annals*,—a chronological compendium of history. Two parts were published, bringing the narrative down from the Creation to the reign of Vespasian : the third and concluding part was not finished. The system of chronology adopted in this work is almost universally recognized as the correct one.

Chronologia Sacra,—investigates the chronology of the Scriptures.

John Selden (1584–1654).—Born in Sussex,—educated at Oxford,—studied law,—became steward (and perhaps husband) of the Countess of Kent,—entered Parliament, and espoused the popular cause,—M.P. for Oxford in the Long Parliament, which he greatly influenced and aided by his knowledge of constitutional law, having a great share in drawing up the *Petition of Right*,—appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower,—represented by Milton and Clarendon as the most learned man of the age.

Chief Works :—*On Titles of Honour*,—still an authority on the subject.

Idols of the Syrians.

The History of Tithes,—denying their Divine warrant.

Mare Clausum,—a reply to Grotius, on the dominion of the sea.

Table Talk,—a collection of his wisest and raciest sayings, which his secretary recorded, and published after Selden's death.

Izaak Walton (1593–1683).—Born at Stafford,—married the sister of Bp. Ken, and thus became acquainted with many of the most eminent men of the day,—made a fortune as a London linen-draper, and retired at 50 to spend his last 40 years in angling, and literary pursuits.

Works :—*The Complete Angler ; or the Contemplative Man's Recreation*.

The main object of the work is to recommend the country, and celebrate the virtues of angling. It is mostly in the form of a dialogue between an angler and a student, the latter of whom is converted to the former's views.

It abounds in poetic pictures of country life, has a vein

of mellow and moral wisdom running through it, and at the same time contains invaluable technical directions for the use of the rod. The quaintness of the style adds much to the charm of the book.

The 2nd Part of the *Complete Angler* was added to the 5th edition by Walton's friend, Charles Cotton.

Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Bp. Sanderson,—most valuable for their facts, and unique as biographies, on account of their manner. They are written in a clear, unaffected, yet quaint and gossiping style, and are marked by simple piety, pure benevolence, and tender pathos.

Wm. Lithgow (—1640).—Travelled over nearly all Europe, and the known countries of Asia and Africa, walking, he says, 36,000 miles, and visiting 48 kingdoms, 21 republics, and 200 islands,—ill-treatment while imprisoned in Spain as a spy eventually caused his death.

Work:—*Total Discourse of Rare Adventures and Painful Peregrinations in Nineteen Years' Travel*.

Thomas May (1575-1650).

Work:—*History of the Parliament of 1640* (of which he was secretary),—a clear and honest account of the causes of the Civil War.

Arthur Wilson (1596-1652).

Work:—*The Life and Reign of James I.*

Peter Heylin (1600-1662).

Work:—*A Short View*,—a Royalist sketch of contemporary events.

John Gauden (1605-1662).—Born in Essex,—educated at Cambridge,—at the Restoration became, successively, Bp. of Exeter, and Bp. of Worcester.

Works:—*Ikon Basilike; or the Portraiture of His Most Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings*, appeared a few days after Charles's execution, and in his name. It is certain, however, that Gauden was the author, for he afterwards wrote to Clarendon pleading the work as his claim to preferment. Milton's *Eikonoklastes* was written in answer to it.

Sighs.

Bulstrode Whitelocke (1605-1676).—Born in London,—Member for Great Marlow, Bucks, in the Long Parliament,—espoused the popular cause, but, like Selden was opposed to civil war,—member, and afterwards President,

of the Council of State,—Speaker of the Parliament of 1656,—one of Cromwell's Lords, and Keeper of the Great Seal.

Work:—*Memorials*,—anti-Royalist contemporary records.

Sir Wm. Dugdale (1605-1690).—Antiquary.

Works:—*Baronage of England*,—*Antiquities of Warwickshire*,—*Monasticon Anglicanum*,—an account of the religious houses in England previous to the Reformation.

Thomas Fuller (1608-1661),—*Historian and Theologian*.—Born at Aldwinkle (Dryden's birthplace),—educated at Cambridge,—became a popular London preacher,—was made, successively, prebend of Salisbury, rector of Broad Windsor, lecturer at the Savoy, and chaplain to Chas. I.,—at the breaking out of the Civil War became army-chaplain,—defended Basing Hall against Waller,—settled again as lecturer at St. Bride's, London, but compelled to cease preaching,—passed the *Triers*, and entered on the rectory of Waltham Abbey, presented to him by the Earl of Carlisle,—at the Restoration regained his former offices, and would have been made a bishop, but for his sudden death.

Works:—*Worthies of England*,—lives of eminent Englishmen, interspersed with all kinds of information about the spots connected with their names. The materials he gathered while moving from place to place with the army.
Church History of Britain,—*History of the Holy War*,—*Holy and Profane State*,—*Pisgah View of Palestine*,—*Good Thoughts in Bad Times*,—*Good Thoughts in Worse Times*,—*Mixed Contemplations in Better Times*.

Fuller's works are a marvellous concentration of quaint wit and practical wisdom. The style is careless, and intensely Euphuistic.

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (1608-1674),—*Historian and Essayist*.—Born at Dinton, Wilts,—educated at Oxford for the Church, but renounced his intention, and studied law,—gained a large practice at the bar,—M.P. for Wootton Bassett in the Long Parliament,—espoused Charles's cause, and aided him materially with his advice, and assistance in drawing up papers,—was knighted, and made Chancellor of the Exchequer,—on the outbreak of

the Civil War accompanied Prince Charles abroad, and shared his exile,—at the Restoration was made Speaker in the Upper House, and Lord Chancellor, and created Earl of Clarendon,—quickly became unpopular with the people, owing to his advising Charles to sell Dunkirk, the mansion he was building being nicknamed “Dunkirk House.” The Presbyterians disliked him for his support of Episcopacy, the Cavaliers because he had prevented their regaining their estates, and Charles because he had not, at the commencement of his reign, procured him a fixed revenue that would have made him independent of Parliament. In 1667 he was impeached by the Commons of high treason on 17 charges. Three of these were based on fact, and were :—

1. That he intended to govern the country by a standing army.

2. That he had advised and procured English subjects to be illegally imprisoned.

3. That he had advised the sale of Dunkirk to promote his own interests.

Charles urged him to resign to escape prosecution,—he refused,—Charles deprived him of the Great Seal, and ordered him to leave the country. After 7 years’ exile he wrote a pathetic letter to the King, entreating permission to return home to die,—Charles paid no regard to it, and Clarendon expired abroad, at Rouen. His daughter, Anne Hyde, was Jas. II.’s first wife.

Works :—*History of the Great Rebellion*,—written during his exile,—not meant to be published till after the death of the main personages of the narrative,—appeared in 1707, with omissions and alterations: the Oxford edition of 1826 is the genuine text.

This work is generally placed in the first rank of historical productions. Its excellencies are the blending of just philosophic reflection with narrative,—splendid and unequalled descriptions of character,—and general fairness. Its fault is the generally slovenly and involved style.

His own *Life*, and *Continuation of the History of the Great Rebellion*,—inferior to his great work.

Answer to Leviathan (of Hobbes).

The Comparative Advantages of an Active and a Contemplative Life,—an Essay deciding in favor of an active life.

There is a remarkable similarity in the lives of Clarendon and Milton, the greatest literary men, respectively, of the Royalists and Parliamentarians. They were born in the same year,—educated with a view to the Church,—occupied, each in his own sphere, a position of eminent influence and honor,—were suddenly plunged into obscurity and adversity,—produced their noblest works in these their last and saddest years,—and died within a few days of each other.

Elias Ashmole (1617-1692).—Antiquary,—son-in-law of Dugdale,—made the collection of antiquities which formed the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Work:—*Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter.*

John Evelyn (1620-1706).—A gentleman of ample means, who devoted his time to horticulture, science, and literature.—Peter the Great occupied Evelyn's house at Deptford for some time, and made terrible havoc of his splendid garden, one of his favorite amusements being to have himself trundled in a wheelbarrow through the trim hedges.

Works:—*Diary*, published in 1818,—a most valuable record of contemporary historical events, and manners.

Sylva, a Discourse on Forest Trees,—Terra, a Discourse on the Earth.

John Aubrey (1676-1700).—Antiquary,—assisted Dugdale.

Work:—*Miscellanies*,—containing chiefly the result of his inquiries into popular superstitions.

We owe to him a great deal of gossiping information concerning literary men of his own and the preceding age.

John Spencer (1630-1695).

Work:—*De Legibus Hebræorum.*

Anthony Wood (1631-1695).—Antiquary.

Work:—*Athenæ Oxonienses*,—an account of the most celebrated literary men educated at Oxford.

Antiquities,—a history of the University of Oxford.

Samuel Pepys (1632-1703).—Born in London,—son of a tailor,—obtained, by the influence of his cousin Montague (Earl of Sandwich), a post at the Admiralty, the

Secretaryship to which he attained, and occupied during the reigns of Chas. II. and Jas. II.

Work :—*Diary*,—written in shorthand,—deciphered by Lord Braybrooke, and published in 1825.

It is written in a gossiping style, and records his own foibles with the most charming frankness and simplicity,—forms an invaluable record of the manners, dress, and amusements of contemporary society.

Thomas Sprat (1636-1713).—A Devonshire man,—educated at Oxford,—became Bp. of Rochester.

Works :—*History of the Royal Society*,—*Account of the Rye House Plot*,—*Life of Cowley*.

Gilbert Burnet (1643-1715),—*Historian and Theologian*.—Son of a Scotch judge,—educated at Aberdeen,—became, successively, minister of Saltoun, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel and at St. Clement's, London,—fell into disgrace with Chas. II. and lost his offices, because he rebuked the King's profligacy, and wrote an account of the death of Lord Russell, whom he attended at his execution,—went abroad, and settled at the Hague, becoming one of William's confidential counsellors,—at the Revolution was made Bp. of Salisbury.

Works :—*History of the Reformation*,—2 vols. appearing during this period, and a 3rd in 1714.

History of My Own Times,—left by him in MS. to be published after his death,—appeared in 1723,—extends from the outbreak of the Civil War to 1713.

Burnet's Histories are invaluable owing to their correctness and honesty,—they have few graces of style, but some of the characters are finely drawn.

Exposition of the 39 Articles,—*Memoir of the Earl of Rochester*.

THEOLOGIANS AND BIBLICAL SCHOLARS.

Robert Bolton (1572-1631).—Educated at Oxford,—finest Greek scholar of the day.

Work :—*The Four Last Things*.

Rd. Sibbes (1577-1635),—*Puritan*.—Master of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge.

Chief Works :—*The Bruised Reed*,—*The Soul's Conflict*.

Joseph Mede (1586-1638).—Educated at Cambridge.

Work:—*Clavis Apocalyptica*,—the first treatise containing correct principles of prophetic interpretation.

Jeremiah Burroughs (1599-1646),—*Nonconformist*.—Educated at Cambridge,—minister at Rotterdam and in London.

Work:—*Commentary on Hosea*,—profoundly learned.

Edward Reynolds (1599-1667).—Educated at Oxford,—member of the Westminster Assembly,—at first a Puritan; but, at the Restoration, accepted the Bishopric of Norwich.

Works:—*On the Passions*,—eloquent sermons.

Edmund Calamy (1600-1666),—*Puritan*.—Educated at Cambridge,—driven from the Church for refusing to publish the Book of Sports,—one of Milton's associates in writing against Church abuses,—one of the heroic band of ministers who remained in London during the Plague.

Works:—Sermons and Theological treatises.

Wm. Chillingworth (1602-1664).—Born and educated at Oxford,—became a Roman Catholic, but returned to the Protestant Church,—having overcome serious scruples against signing the Articles, was made Chancellor of Salisbury,—a great friend of Laud.

Work:—*The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation*,—written in reply to a work by a Jesuit calling himself Knott, but really named Wilson.

It is a model of a controversial work. He replies to his antagonist's book almost sentence by sentence, in a lucid and vigorous style. It is one of the bulwarks of the Protestant faith, enforcing with triumphant success the great doctrine that the Scriptures contain all that is necessary to salvation.

Samuel Rutherford (1602-1661),—*Presbyterian*.—Rector of St Andrew's,—member of the Westminster Assembly.

Works:—*Trial and Triumph of Faith*,—*Letters*,—written principally in jail.

Joseph Caryl (1602-1673),—*Nonconformist*.—Educated at Oxford.

Work:—*Commentary on Job*.

John Pearson (1612-1687).—Master of Trinity, Cambridge,—became Bp. of Chester.

Work :—*Exposition of the Creed*,—one of the finest theological treatises in the language, and the best on the subject.

Robert Leighton (1613-1684).—Of Puritan parentage, —educated at Edinburgh, —lived for some time in France, —returned, and settled as Presbyterian minister near Edinburgh, —seceded to the Episcopalian side, —was made, successively, Principal of Edinburgh University, Bp. of Dunblane, and Archbp. of Glasgow, which post he filled for a short time against his will and finally abandoned, owing to his disapproval of Charles's endeavouring to thrust Episcopacy on Scotland, —spent his last years in retirement at Broadhurst, Sussex.

Works :—*Lectures* (in Latin), —delivered at Edinburgh University.

Commentary on 1 Peter, —learned and eloquent.

Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667), —“the Spenser of theological literature.” —Born at Cambridge, —son of a barber, —educated at Cambridge, where he entered as a sizar, —preaching in London, attracted the attention of Laud, by whose influence he became, successively, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and Rector of Uppingham, Rutlandshire, —lost his wife after three years' wedded happiness, and his three sons soon followed her, —espoused the Royalist cause, and became army-chaplain, —captured by the Roundheads near Cardigan, but soon released, —established a school in Caermarthenshire, and married Mrs Bridges, an illegitimate daughter of Chas. I., who had a small estate, which did not, however, bring in much, since Taylor was for years partially supported by John Evelyn, and the Earl of Carbery, —forbidden to teach, and twice imprisoned for attacks on the Puritan party, —preached for a time to an Episcopalian congregation in London, —became, at the request of the Earl of Conway, preacher at Lisburn Church, —at the Restoration was made Bp. of Down and Connor, to which see that of Dromore was afterwards added, —died of fever at Lisburn.

Works :—*Defence of Episcopacy*, —*Liberty of Prophesying* =preaching), recommending toleration of differences of belief on all doctrines not contained in the Apostles' Creed.

It is the most advanced defence of religious toleration that had yet appeared.

Life of Christ, our Great Exemplar,—*Holy Living*,—*Holy Dying*,—*The Golden Grove*, a manual of devotion, named from the Earl of Carbery's seat, —*Ductor Dubitantium*, a work on casuistry,—*Dissuasive from Popery*,—Sermons.

His works are distinguished by profound and varied scholarship, and opulence of fancy and diction. His great fault is that he so crowds his periods with images and quotations that the train of thought is broken and lost. His imagery, however, though excessive, is exquisitely beautiful, being mostly derived from nature. The influence of his classical studies is seen in his Latinized language.

Richard Baxter (1615-1691),—*Puritan Churchman, then Nonconformist*.—Born at Rowdon, Salop,—educated at Wroxeter Free School, and by a Mr Wickstead, of Ludlow,—had no college training,—ordained by Bp. of Worcester,—became, successively, master of Dudley Grammar School, curate of Bridgenorth, and vicar of Kidderminster, where he laboured, with apostolic zeal, for 16 years,—sided on the whole with the Parliament, and was for a time chaplain in their army, but was compelled by illness to resign,—at the Restoration was offered and declined a bishopric,—the Act of Uniformity drove him from the Church, and he suffered severely from the penal statutes against Nonconformists,—having in his *Commentary on the New Testament* complained of the sufferings of the Dissenters, he was arraigned on a charge of sedition before Jeffreys, who abused Baxter, silenced his counsel, and procured a conviction. The old divine was heavily fined, and, in default, sent to prison, where he remained 18 months, until released by the intervention of Lord Powis,—spent his last years in peace.

Chief Works :—*The Reformed Pastor*,—*The Saints' Everlasting Rest*,—*Call to the Unconverted*,—*Narrative of the Most Memorable Passages of his Life and Times* (posthumous),—truthful.

Baxter's works would fill over sixty octavo volumes, and yet all were produced in spite of great constitutional weakness and chronic illness. His style is vigorous, direct, and so clear that there is never any mistaking his meaning.

John Owen (1616-1683),—*Puritan Churchman and then*

Independent.—Born at Stadham, Oxon,—son of a clergyman,—educated at Oxford, but left prematurely, on account of scruples of conscience, and repugnance to Laud's new laws for the University,—presented by Parliament to, successively, the livings of Fordham and Coggeshall, in Essex,—rose high in Cromwell's favour, who took him to Ireland, (where he re-modelled Trinity College), and made him Dean of Christ's Church, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which post he filled till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was offered, and declined, a bishopric,—succeeded Caryl as Independent minister to a congregation in London, and suffered less than any other Nonconformist, owing to the high esteem in which all, even to Charles, held him.

Chief Works :—*Exposition of the Hebrews*,—*Discourse on the Holy Spirit*,—*Meditation on the Glory of Christ*,—*The Divine Original of the Scriptures*,—*Spiritual Mindedness*.

His works are marked by deep thought, power of reasoning, profound learning, and great devoutness; but the style is ungraceful and obscure.

George Fox (1624-1690).—Born at Drayton, Leicestershire,—founder of Quakerism.

Works :—Doctrinal Pieces,—Journals,—Letters.

Wm. Bates (1625-1699),—"the silver-tongued,"—*Puritan Churchman and then Nonconformist*.—Educated at Cambridge,—chaplain to Charles II.,—prominent member of Savoy Conference,—ejected by Act of Uniformity.

Chief Work :—*Harmony of the Divine Perfections in the Work of Redemption*.

John Flavel (1627-1691),—*Puritan Churchman and then Nonconformist*.—Educated at Oxford,—minister at Deptford and Dartmouth,—ejected by Act of Uniformity.

Chief Works :—*Fountain of Life Opened*,—*Husbandry Spiritualized*.

Stephen Charnock (1628-1680),—*Puritan Churchman and then Nonconformist*.—Educated at Cambridge and Oxford.

Work :—*On the Divine Attributes*,—one of the best treatises in the language on the subject.

John Bunyan (1628-1688),—*Baptist*.—Born at Elstow, near Bedford,—a tinker,—spent an ungodly youth, but was from his earliest years subject to spiritual terrors and

convictions of sin,—married at nineteen a pious girl, by whose instrumentality chiefly he at length, after terrible conflict, found “peace in believing,”—joined a Baptist church, and commenced preaching,—in 1660 was imprisoned on the ground that he “devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear divine service,” and was “a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles,”—remained in Bedford Jail twelve years, tagging laces to eke out his family’s means of support, and writing,—released by influence of Bishop of Lincoln,—became pastor of the Baptist church at Bedford,—frequently visited London, where he was a very popular preacher,—died of fever caused by exposure to wet on one of his trips to the metropolis, undertaken to compose a quarrel between two of his friends.

Chief Works:—*The Pilgrim’s Progress*,—in 3 parts,—written in jail,—the noblest allegory in existence.

Immensely popular in his own day with the common people, but till within the last fifty years little regarded by the educated. Now it ranks amongst the brightest ornaments of our literature, and has been translated into more than thirty languages.

Its main characteristics are its deep spiritual meaning, its dramatic power, its simple pathos, and clear masculine Saxon. Hallam regards the work as a novel, and calls Bunyan “the father of our novelists ;” but this is scarcely correct, since the religious teaching predominates over the mere story.

The Holy War,—an allegory superior in power, but inferior in interest, to *The Pilgrim’s Progress*.

Grace Abounding,—a narrative of his conversion.

Isaac Barrow (1630–1677),—*Theologian and Mathematician*.—Born in London,—son of a linen-draper,—educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge,—became Fellow of Trinity,—commenced the study of medicine, but by the influence of his uncle, who persuaded him that his Fellowship bound him to do so, devoted himself to theology,—began to study astronomy to aid him in chronology, and was gradually led to the acquisition of all branches of mathematics,—missing the Greek Professorship at the

death of Duport, went abroad, and travelled for four years,—at the Restoration became, successively, Greek Professor at Cambridge, Lecturer on Geometry at Gresham College, and first Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, which office he resigned after six years, and was succeeded by Isaac Newton, his favourite pupil,—became Master of Trinity, and Vice-Chancellor of his University,—spent his last years in studying theology and composing sermons.

Works :—

THEOLOGICAL.—*Exposition of the Creed*,—more eloquent, but less learned, than Pearson's.

Expositions of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue.

Sermons.

His theological works embrace almost every subject in religion and morals, and are marked by exhaustive treatment, and generally vigorous and eloquent style.

MATHEMATICAL.—Complete edition of *Euclid*.

Lectiones Opticæ,—in Latin.

Lectures on Geometry.

John Tillotson (1630-1694).—Born at Sowerby, near Halifax,—son of a Puritan clothier,—educated at Cambridge, where he gradually lost his Nonconformist bias, and entered the Church,—became, successively, curate at Cheshunt, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Lecturer at St Lawrence, Old Jewry, and Dean of Canterbury,—at the Restoration was made Archbishop of Canterbury,—a very popular preacher.

Works :—Sermons,—composed chiefly with a view to combat the mingled licentiousness, free-thinking, and Popish tendencies of the day. Consequently they are rather practical and moral than evangelical. Their style is clear and pointed.

John Howe (1630-1705).—*Puritan Churchman and then Nonconformist*.—Born at Loughborough,—son of a clergyman,—educated at Cambridge and Oxford,—became, successively, minister at Great Torrington, Devon, and chaplain to Cromwell,—ejected by the Act of Uniformity, exercised an unsettled pastorate over a congregation in Silver Street, London,—finally fled to the Continent, to wait for better times,—at the Revolution returned, resumed his charge in Silver Street, and spent a peaceful and

honoured old age, his death-bed being attended by numerous friends, amongst whom was Richard Cromwell.

Works :—*Living Temple*,—a "kind of system of divinity,"
—*Redeemer's Tears*,—*Defence of the Sincerity of the Gospel-Offer*.

His writings exhibit profound thought and mellow spirituality; but are obscure in style. He is the greatest of the Puritan divines.

Robert South (1633-1716).—Born at Hackney,—son of a merchant,—educated at Westminster and Oxford,—had, like Tillotson, a Puritan bias, but finally entered the Church,—became, successively, University orator, Chaplain to Clarendon, prebend of Westminster, Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Islip,—at the Revolution, hesitated some time before taking the oath of allegiance to William and Mary,—a bitter hater of Nonconformity—a virulent antagonist,—of ferocious and uncertain temper,—but generous in his charities.

Works :—Sermons, the best being *Man Created in God's Image*.

His discourses are written in direct vigorous language, and are marked by thoughtfulness, brilliant fancy, and lively wit.

Edward Stillingfleet (1635-1699).—Bishop of Worcester.

Works :—*Origines Sacrae, or A Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion*,—Sermons (posthumous).

Wm. Sherlock (1641-1707).—Dean of St Paul's.

Works :—*Practical Discourse concerning Death*,—*Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul*.

Wm. Penn (1644-1718).—Son of Admiral Penn,—colonizer of Pennsylvania,—possessed great influence with James II., which he used on behalf of civil and religious freedom. Macaulay has, in his History, misrepresented Penn's conduct and actions, and saddled him with the misdeeds of others.

Works :—*No Cross, No Crown*,—written in prison.
A Brief Account of the People called Quakers.

Robert Barclay (1648-1690).—Son of Colonel Barclay.

Work :—*Apology for the True Christian Divinity*,—a defence of Quakerism.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WRITERS.

AT the commencement of the Period there was little science of any description in England, Napier, Dr Harvey, and Dr Gilbert, who made some important discoveries in connection with the loadstone, being the only experimentalists. But, owing to the application of Bacon's method, marvellous advances had been made by the end of the 17th century in mathematics, physics, and mechanics; Ethical science had sprung into being,—politics had assumed the garb of philosophy, and individual experience had come to be applied in the study of mental science.

One of the most important practical results of Bacon's writings was the foundation of the Royal Society. It originated in the friendly meetings of a few Oxford men, in the rooms of Dr Wilkins, for the discussion of scientific questions and the prosecution of experiments. It was really founded in 1638, but not incorporated till 1662.

Francis Bacon, Viscount St Albans, (1561-1626),—*Philosopher, Historian, and Essayist.*—Born in London,—son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Elizabeth's Lord Keeper, and nephew of Cecil, Lord Burleigh,—educated at Cambridge, where he conceived the utmost contempt for Aristotle's philosophy as being unfruitful of practical results,—travelled,—returned, and studied law,—entered Parliament and became a popular speaker,—was kept from preferment, under Elizabeth, owing to the adverse influence of the Cecils, who professed to believe that he was too much of the student and theorist to be useful in office,—at James's accession rose rapidly,—married an Alderman's daughter, with a fortune,—and became, successively, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Chancellor and Baron Verulam, and Viscount St Alban's,—held the Chancellorship about 3 years, and, then, in 1621, was impeached, chiefly through the influence of his rival Coke, for allowing Buckingham to influence his decisions, and for receiving bribes,—pleaded guilty to 23 charges,—was degraded, debarred from ever again holding any crown office, fined £40,000, and sentenced to imprisonment during James's pleasure. James remitted the fine and imprisonment at once, and, shortly before Bacon's death,

withdrew the prohibition from holding office. The Ex-Chancellor spent his last years in literary and scientific pursuits, and died in consequence of a fever resulting originally from his stuffing a fowl with snow to discover whether that substance would prove an equally effectual preservative with salt.

Works belonging to this Period:—

PHILOSOPHICAL.—*Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning*,—in English.

INSTAURATIO SCIENTIARUM (=the Institution of the Sciences),—in Latin,—his great philosophical work.

Plan:—

Introduction.—*De Augmentis Scientiarum*,—an enlargement of his *Advancement of Learning*. In this Introduction, the whole field of science is surveyed,—its deficiencies noted,—and errors in existing methods of research exposed.

Part I. was to have been a *Classification of the Sciences*, but was never written.

Part II.—*Novum Organum*,—the most important part of the work. In it the principles and importance of the inductive method are laid down in the form of Aphorisms.

Part III.—*Sylva Sylvarum*,—intended to contain the materials for a complete system of true science,—not finished. The subjects he has treated under this head are *The History of the Winds, Of Life and Death, Of Density and Rarity, Of Sound and Hearing*.

Part IV.—*Scala Intellectus*,—an unfinished enumeration of the steps by which the mind must be educated for employing successfully the new philosophy, and by which it may be preserved from wandering in its investigations.

Part V.—*Prodomi*, or *Conjectural Results*,—not completed,—only a fragment or two exist.

Part VI.—*Philosophia Secunda*, or *Practical Results*.

Bacon is frequently spoken of as the first to apply the inductive method to science; but this is not a correct representation. It was already employed by Galileo and

others. But they used it instinctively, and without knowing why they did so. Bacon's great merit is that *he made a science of Induction*. "He was the first who taught accurately the philosophy, the importance, the method, and the extensive application of the inductive process, and is therefore justly regarded as *the father of experimental science*."

The Wisdom of the Ancients,—an ingenious attempt to show that the classic mythology is a series of profound moral allegories.

The New Atlantis,—a philosophical romance, depicting the approaching triumphs of science.

ESSAYS, or Counsels Civil and Moral,—ten published in 1597,—more added in 1612,—the final edition, containing 58, appearing 1625.

They are ungraceful and broken in style; but are unsurpassed for condensed learning, wisdom, and wit.

HISTORICAL.—*Life of Henry VII.*,—superior to preceding Histories, on account of the just blending of philosophy, and estimates of men's character and acts, with the narrative.

Bacon's English style is marked by a marvellous combination of profound thought, brilliant fancy, (always, however, subordinate to his judgment), and condensation.

Lord Edward Herbert (1581-1648),—*Philosopher and Historian*.—Eldest brother of Geo. Herbert,—born at Eyton, Salop,—ambassador to France,—created Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Salop, by Charles I.

Works :—

PHILOSOPHICAL.—*De Veritate*,—*De Causis Errorum*,—*De Religione Laici*,—*De Religione Gentium*.

He denies divine revelation; and believes that natural instinct supplies five axioms, comprehending all that is necessary in religious belief, and found in all the religious systems of the world. These axioms are,—The existence of God, the obligation to worship, the necessity of piety and virtue, the efficacy of repentance, and the reality of rewards and punishments on earth and after death.

HISTORICAL.—*History of the Reign of Henry VIII.*
Autobiography (posthumous).

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679),—Philosopher, Historian, and Translator.—Born at Malmesbury,—educated at Oxford,—travelling tutor to two successive Earls of Devonshire,—espoused the Royalist cause,—at the outbreak of the Civil War retired to Paris, and became tutor to Prince Charles,—at the Restoration received a pension, and spent the remainder of his life at Chatsworth.

Works :—

PHILOSOPHICAL. — *Philosophic Rudiments concerning Government and Society,—Leviathan ; or the Matter, Form, and Power of the Commonwealth* (including two former works, *Treatise on Human Nature*, and *the Body Politic*).
Letters on Liberty and Necessity.

His philosophical doctrines are, in many respects, subversive of religion, morals, and liberty. The following are some of his most dangerous opinions :—That the distinction between right and wrong, and all religious duty, rest upon the will of the magistrate only,—that all men are naturally equal, but that when government is once established, perfect obedience must be rendered to the ruler, who is infallible, and not amenable to punishment whatever may be the character of his government,—and that all so-called virtue is the result of calculating selfishness.

At the same time his writings contain very much that is of pre-eminent value, his treatment of the Association of Ideas, Necessity, and Language being original and masterly.

HISTORICAL.—*Behemoth ; or the History of the Civil War, from 1640 to 1660* (posthumous).

The titles *Leviathan* and *Behemoth* were chosen to indicate his belief that the people were a species of huge, awkward, and intractable brute.

Hobbes's style is clearer than that of any metaphysical writer. His meaning is always apparent and unmistakable.

TRANSLATIONS.—*Thucydides,—Iliad,—Odyssey.*

Sir Robert Filmer (1605—).

Work :—*Patriarcha ; or the Natural Power of the Kings of England asserted*,—advocating the "divine right of kings."

James Harrington (1611-1677).

Work :—*Oceana*,—a political fiction, depicting an imaginary republic. "Oceana," and its "Lord Archon," represent England and Cromwell as the author thinks they *should* be.

Theophilus Gale (?).

Work :—*The Court of the Gentiles*,—a learned account of ancient philosophy, which he represents to have been derived entirely from Jewish sources.

Wilkins (1614-1672).—Bishop of Chester,—brother-in-law of Cromwell.

Work :—*Essay towards a Philosophical (universal) Language*.

Henry More (1614-1687),—*Philosopher, Theologian, and Poet.*—Educated at Cambridge, where he led a secluded, student's life,—of profound and piercing intellect, but eventually affected his reason by over-study, and was possessed by the strangest illusions, one being that his body gave out the perfume of violets.

Works :—

PHILOSOPHICAL.—*The Immortality of the Soul*,—*Enchiridion Ethicum*,—*Enchiridion Metaphysicum*.

THEOLOGICAL.—*The Mystery of Godliness*,—*The Mystery of Iniquity*.

POEMS.—*Psychozoia*; or *Life of the Soul*,—a volume of philosophical poems.

He is known as "the Platonist," from his ardent attachment to the philosophy of that great master.

Wallis (1616-1703).—Savilian Professor of Mathematics at Oxford.

Work :—*Institutio Logica*.

Ralph Cudworth (1617-1688).—Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge.

Works :—*The True Intellectual System of the Universe*,—proving the existence of one supreme Deity. It is the first instalment of a great work: two other parts were planned, but never executed. *Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality* (posthumous).

Algernon Sidney (1621-1683).—Son of the Earl of Leicester,—held a commission in the Parliamentary army, but disapproved of Cromwell's measures,—one of

the Committee of Safety,—at the Restoration fled to the Continent, and remained there for seventeen years, until Charles allowed him to return,—in consequence of revelations made by some of the Rye-House conspirators, he was arrested, and tried for high treason, on pretence that he had designed, with others, to make war against, and depose, the King. Lord Howard, who had also been arrested, and had turned king's evidence, was the only witness against him: to secure his conviction, however, his writings, found in MS. in his house, were produced,—he was found guilty, and executed.

Work:—*Discourses on Government* (posthumous),—in answer to Filmer's *Patriarcha*. He advocates a republic, but is not opposed to a limited monarchy.

Thomas Stanley (1625-1678),—Philosopher, Poet, and Classic.

Works:—

PHILOSOPHICAL.—*History of Philosophy*.

POEMS.—Miscellaneous,—original, and translations from Anacreon, &c.

CLASSICAL.—Edition of *Æschylus*.

George Dalgarno (1627-1687).—Scotchman.

Work:—*Ars Signorum*,—a scheme of a universal language.

Robert Boyle (1627-1691),—Philosopher, Theologian, and Scientific Writer.—Born at Lismore,—son of the Earl of Cork,—educated at Eton and Geneva,—devoted his whole life to the experimental investigation of truth in his favourite studies,—one of the founders and most prominent members of the Royal Society,—make improvements in the air-pump, and discovered *Boyle's Law* of the elasticity of gases.

Works:—

PHILOSOPHICAL.—*Discourse on Final Causes*.

THEOLOGICAL.—*The Style of Scripture*,—*The Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion*,—*Seraphic Love*,—*The Christian Virtuoso*.

SCIENTIFIC.—*Sceptical Chemist*,—announcing the great doctrine that bodies are composed of atoms.

John Ray (1628-1706),—Scientific Writer and Philologist.—Son of an Essex blacksmith,—a profound and all-round naturalist,—one of the founders and most eminent mem-

bers of the Royal Society. His great discoveries, and his views of the principles of classification of animals, stamp him as the founder of modern natural science.

Works :—Edited Willoughby's *Histories of Birds and Fishes*,—*Collection of English Words not generally used*,—*Collection of Proverbs*.

His own works do not come within the period.

Nehemiah Grew (1628–1711).—Physician,—secretary to the Royal Society,—the founder of modern Botany,—discovered the sexual difference of plants.

Work :—*Anatomy of Plants*.

John Locke (1632–1704).—Born at Wrington, Somerset,—educated at Westminster and Oxford,—studied medicine, but abandoned it, owing to delicacy,—went to Germany as Secretary to Sir Walter Vane,—was offered, and refused on conscientious grounds, Church preferment,—attached himself to Shaftesbury,—educated his son and grandson (the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*), and accompanied him to Holland,—at the Restoration returned, and became, successively, Commissioner of Appeals, and a member of the Board of Trade, but was obliged to resign, owing to ill-health,—spent the last years of his life at Sir Francis Masham's seat in Essex.

Work belonging to this Period :—*Letter concerning Toleration*, in which he powerfully argues that government has to do only with civil concerns, and that, therefore, all faiths should be tolerated that are not subversive of morality or civil order.

His *Essay on the Human Understanding*, and other works, do not fall within the period.

Richard Cumberland (1632–1718).

Work :—*Laws of Nature*,—written in reply to Hobbes's ethical system.

Thomas Burnet (1635–1715).—Master of the Charter-house.

Work :—*The Sacred Theory of the Earth*,—the earliest attempt at scientific geology ; its science, however, being *nil*.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727),—*Natural Philosopher and Theologian*.—Born at Woolsthorpe, Lincoln,—educated at Cambridge,—pupil there of Barrow, whom he succeeded as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics,—M.P. for his University in several Parliaments,—successively

Warden and Master of the Mint,—President of Royal Society,—knighted by Anne,—Bacon's greatest disciple,—discovered the Calculus, the law of gravitation, and the constitution of light.

Work belonging to this Period :—*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*,—his great work on Gravitation.

John Norris (1657–1711).

Work :—*Essay on the Ideal World*.

Thomas Mun (?),—Merchant.

Work :—*England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*,—one of the earliest works on political economy.

ESSAYISTS.

Joseph Hall (1574–1656),—"the English Seneca,"—*Essayist and Poet*.—Bishop of Norwich.

Works :—

ESSAYS.—*Meditations*,—imaginative, witty, wise, and pointed.

POEMS (not within the Period).

Robert Burton (1576–1640).—Born at Lindley, Leicestershire,—educated at Oxford, where he led a secluded student's life,—the victim of chronic depression of mind,—foretold the time of his own death.

Work :—*The Anatomy of Melancholy, by Democritus Jun.*,—an analysis of the causes and forms of melancholy, with their method of cure,—crammed with quotations and stories from all sources, and written in a carelessly quaint and witty style.

Sterne stole from it wholesale, and Milton derived some of the images in *Il Penseroso* from a poem on *Melancholy*, prefixed to the essay.

Sir Thomas Overbury (1580–1613).—Poisoned in the Tower by Carr and the Countess of Essex.

Work :—*Characters ; or Witty Descriptions of the Properties of Sundry Persons*.

James Howell (1596–1666).—Born in Caermarthenshire,—educated at Oxford,—became, successively, Continental traveller for a glass-works, M.P. for Richmond, Secretary to the Embassy at Copenhagen, and Historiographer Royal.

Chief Works :—*Epistolæ Ho-Eliañæ*,—essay-like letters, describing the countries he visited.

Dodona's Grove,—a narrative of the condition of European countries, which are represented under the figure of forest-trees.

John Earle (1600–1665).—Born at York,—educated at Oxford,—became, successively, Rector of Bishopston, Chaplain to Prince Charles, and Chancellor of Salisbury,—companion of Charles's exile,—at Restoration became, successively, Clerk of the Closet, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Worcester, and Bishop of Salisbury,—greatly opposed to Five Mile Act,—Charles's favourite amongst the clergy.

Chief Work :—*Microcosmography, or a Piece of the World Discovered; in Essays and Characters*,—very shrewd and witty.

Sir Thomas Browne (1605–1682).—Physician at Norwich.

Works :—*Religio Medici*,—*Pseudodoxia Epidemica* (=Vulgar Errors),—*Hydriotaphia* (=Urn Burial),—*Christian Morals*, short essays.

Browne's language is, like Taylor's, ponderously Latinized.

Owen Feltham (1612–1678).

Work :—*Resolves*,—moral meditations.

Sir George Mackenzie (1636–1691).—Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Work :—*Essays on Happiness*,—*The Religious Stoic*, &c.

THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.—

Vide p. 10.

Is remarkable for its Saxon language, and for the influence of Oriental scholarship upon it. It greatly conduced to fixing and purifying the tongue.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published at regular intervals was *The Weekly News*, which sprang into existence owing to

the eager desire for information about the Thirty Years' War: it first appeared May 23, 1622.

During the Civil War they naturally greatly increased in number, some of them being published as often as thrice a week.

After the Restoration newspapers of a fuller and more elaborate character were established, but a license was required in every case. The principal prints that appeared during Charles II.'s reign were *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, Roger l'Estrange's *Intelligencer*, and the *London Gazette*.

During the whole of the period, however, the main sources of intelligence for residents in the country were the *Newsletters*, compiled in London, and despatched by post for the information of rusticity.

PRINCIPAL AUTHORS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER,

(According to Date of Birth).

Dramatists.

Shakespeare.
Middleton.
Jonson.
Fletcher, J.
Massinger.
Beaumont.

Ford.
Webster.
Dekker.
Marston.
Shirley.

Milton.
Dryden.
Wycherley.
Shadwell.
Otway.

Poets.

Brooke.
Daniel.
Drayton.
Shakespeare.
Donne.
Jonson.
Fletcher, P.
Drummond.
Fletcher, G.
Wither.

Carew.
Browne, W.
Herrick.
Quarles.
Herbert, G.
Crashaw.
Davenant.
Waller.
Suckling
Milton.

Butler.
Denham.
Vaughan.
Cowley.
Lovelace.
Marvell.
Dryden.
Roscommon.
Sedley.
Rochester.

Historians.

Camden.	Selden.	Fuller.
Raleigh.	Herbert.	{ Milton.
Bacon.	Hobbes.	{ Clarendon.
Daniel.	Walton.	Evelyn.
Baker.	Gauden.	Pepys.
Knolles.	Whitelocke.	Burnet, G.
Usher.	Dugdale.	

Theologians.

Chillingworth.	Owen.	Howe.
Fuller.	Fox.	South.
Pearson.	Boyle.	Stillingfleet.
Taylor.	Bunyan.	Sherlock.
Leighton.	Barrow.	Burnet, G.
More.	Tillotson.	Penn.
Baxter.		

Philosophical and Scientific Writers.

Bacon.	Cudworth.	Barrow.
Herbert.	Sidney.	Locke.
Hobbes.	Boyle.	Cumberland.
Harrington.	Ray.	Newton.
More.		

Essayists.

Bacon.	Burton.	Browne, T.
Jonson.	Howell.	Cowley.
Hall.	Earle.	Dryden.

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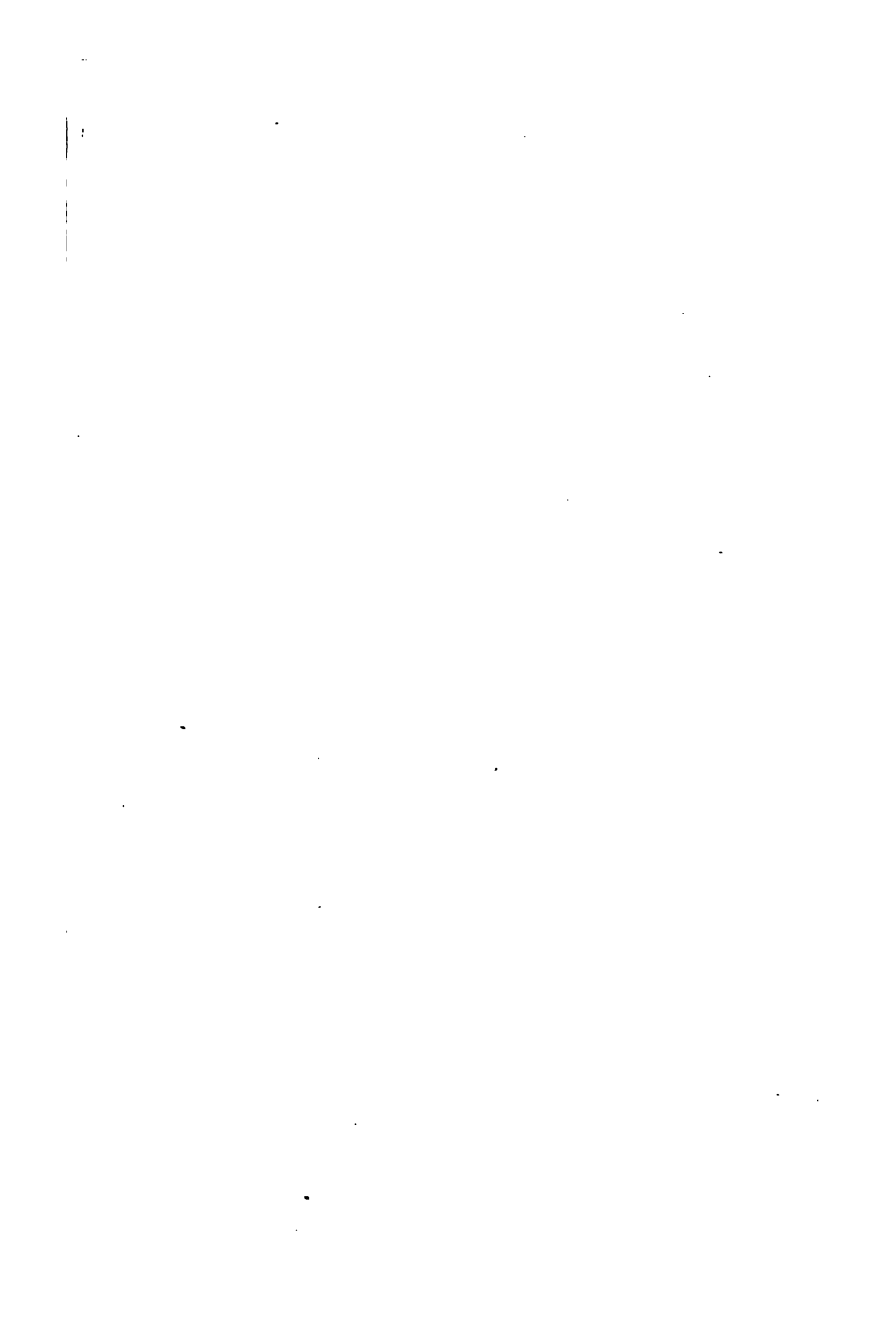
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